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## ARGENTINE TRADE REJECTS AMERICAN GOODS AT DOCKS

Action Said to Be Contributing  
Cause of Wide Disparity  
Between Dollar and Peso—  
Crisis Is Nearly Passed

By special correspondent of The Christian  
Science Monitor

**BUENOS AIRES, Argentina.**—A great deal has been written, said and invented during the last few months about the huge stocks of American merchandise accumulated at the port of Buenos Aires owing to its rejection by Argentine consignees. In some instances free play has been given to the imagination with the resulting exaggeration of facts and of figures. It is undoubtedly true that a very serious situation has been created by the non-acceptance, through inability or otherwise, on the part of consignees, of American merchandise in Buenos Aires, and this state of affairs is at once a consequence and a contributing cause of the present abnormal disparity between the dollar and the peso in the foreign exchange market. But it also is true that the situation has so far improved that probably not more than 10 per cent of such stocks accumulated a few months ago now remains to be disposed of.

The newspaper "Epoca," which is the mouthpiece of the government, referred recently to this subject as follows:

"It is well known that simultaneously with the first exchange fluctuations which have eventually brought the dollar to an unforeseen and surprising height, vessels from North America arrived in the country with their holds full of merchandise purchased by local traders, who at once found themselves confronted with a very difficult situation, because these goods had been acquired at a rate of exchange far below that ruling on their arrival. As a first measure, these traders resolved by common consent not to receive the goods in spite of the representations of the bankers to whom they were consigned. This resolution they have adhered to up to now with the result that an enormous stock of goods has accumulated in the customs warehouses with no prospect of being disposed of in the near future. We have taken occasion to go through the customs warehouses in which this merchandise is stored and to inquire of some of the officials as to its extent and value. The goods received during the last eight months occupy a space of about 120,000 cubic meters, and it is calculated roughly that they have incurred an outlay of \$1,000,000 gold for storage and port charges.

### Largely Hardware Goods

"Although in this stock there are large consignments of textiles, ironmongery goods predominate. There is, moreover, a large quantity of general merchandise. Although no precise figure can be stated, it is calculated that the value of all this merchandise is in the neighborhood of \$60,000,000 gold. The banks to whom these enormous stocks were consigned have tried to effect a settlement with the importers, but it appears that the latter reject it firmly, unless it be on a basis of the writing off of 40 per cent. This, up to now, has not been agreed to by manufacturers, who, however, appear willing to allow a rebate of up to 20 per cent. There is talk, too, of re-shipping this merchandise, but it is almost certain that this will not be done, because today the United States has a surplus production of over 25 per cent. All the factories in the United States are crowded out with manufactures which, for the time being, have no outlet, and the prospects in the European markets are by no means favorable for United States goods. It is probable, therefore, that failing to arrive at a satisfactory settlement, the large stocks, which at present represent only a large capital paralyzed, will be disposed of at public auction."

### Chamber Figures Differ

The rather sensational character of the foregoing remarks is not borne out by the figures in the possession of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States in the Argentine Republic. The manager of the chamber states that he has reason to believe that the value of rejected American merchandise in Buenos Aires today is not more than about 10 per cent of the figure of a few months ago. That figure, a few months ago, was estimated at anything between \$50,000,000 and \$70,000,000 gold, so that now it would probably be between \$5,000,000 and \$7,000,000, although another independent estimate places the value of such merchandise today at between \$10,000,000 and \$15,000,000 in gold. The chamber states that there was never any concerted plan on the part of Argentine importers to reject goods consigned to them, and so repudiate their contracts. The existence of such a pact, it implies, would be far from creditable to the merchants to whom it is applied. It can be taken for granted that there will be no necessity

to reship merchandise to the United States or to sell it off in any comprehensive sense at public auction.

### Crisis Probably Passed

The proportion of textile goods to the whole of the merchandise yet remaining to be liquidated is relatively small, and no difficulty is anticipated in the disposing of it in the near future, while the recent appreciable rise in cotton prices renders it improbable that any serious loss will be sustained in the case of cotton textiles, at least.

The illuminating fact is cited that, whereas, a few months ago a certain local bank had pending 800 accounts representing roughly \$8,000,000, the figures are reduced today to 200 accounts representing \$1,200,000. These appreciations from so authoritative a source are reassuring and justify the hope that the worst of this aspect of the local crisis is over.

## FORD-NEWBERRY CASE TO COME UP

Republican Leaders in the Senate  
Meeting With Unusually Stiff  
Opposition in Efforts to Reach  
Agreement to Vote at Once

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Washington News Office

**WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.**—Republican leaders in the Senate are meeting with unusually stiff opposition in their efforts to reach an agreement to vote this week on the right of Truman H. Newberry (R.), senator from Michigan, to retain his seat in the United States Senate.

Atlee Pomerene, senator from Ohio, leading Democratic member of the Senate committee which investigated the charges of Henry Ford that a huge fund was employed to "buy" Mr. Newberry's election and cause his own defeat is the chief obstacle in the path of Republican leaders who are sure they have sufficient support to vote the vindication of the Michigan senator. When Selden P. Spencer (R.), senator from Missouri, Republican chairman of the committee who submitted the report upholding the right of Mr. Newberry to retain his seat, announced he would call up the election case today, Senator Pomerene threatened that "there would be considerable discussion of it from the Democratic side of the chamber."

Senator Spencer tried in vain to reach an agreement to vote on the conference report on the anti-beer bill on Friday.

The Ohio Senator is a member of the special committee that leaves on Saturday to investigate conditions in Haiti. He protested that the Democratic opponents of Mr. Newberry would not have sufficient time in which to present their case before his departure and urged that the final action be postponed until the next session. The committee of which he is a member will not return until December 15 or thereafter.

An effort will be made by James E. Watson, Senator from Indiana, who is acting leader, to fix up a plan with Senator Pomerene today under which the Newberry case can be disposed of before the adjournment of the present session. It is understood the House desires an adjournment on November 23 until the regular session, which convenes December 5. Senator Pomerene, however, informed Republican leaders last night that it "would be of no use trying to press the case for a vote this week."

The Ohio Senator is incensed over the treatment he said he received at the hands of the Republican members of the committee, who refused to permit him to examine certain witnesses during the investigation.

"When this case comes up in the Senate the committee itself will be on trial as well as Senator Newberry," he warned.

## PEACE PROCLAIMED WITH GERMANY

President Harding Gives Formal  
Announcement of Conclusion  
of War, Following Resolutions  
of Congress to That Effect

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Washington News Office

**WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.**—The formalities connected with the exchanges of ratification of the peace treaty between the United States and Germany having been completed, President Harding has issued a proclamation officially announcing the termination of the war.

The proclamation follows:

"Whereas, by a joint resolution of Congress, approved March 3, 1921, it was declared that certain acts of Congress, joint resolutions and proclamations should be construed as if the war between the United States of America and the Imperial German Government had ended, but certain acts of Congress and proclamations issued in pursuance thereof were excepted from the operation of the said resolution:

"Whereas, by a joint resolution of Congress approved July 2, 1921, the state of war which was declared by the joint resolution of Congress approved April 6, 1917, to exist between the United States of America and the Imperial German Government was declared at an end;

"Whereas, a treaty between the United States and Germany was signed at Berlin on August 25, 1921, to restore the friendly relations existing between the two nations prior to the outbreak of war;

"And whereas, the said treaty has been duly ratified on both parts, and the ratifications of the two countries were exchanged at Berlin on November 11, 1921:

"Now, therefore, be it known that I, Warren G. Harding, President of the United States of America, hereby proclaim that the war between the United States and Germany terminated on July 2, 1921, and cause the said treaty to be made public to the end that every article and clause thereof may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States and the citizens thereof."

## GARMENT WORKERS' STRIKE COMMENCES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern News Office

**NEW YORK, New York.**—The garment workers' strike began here yesterday with the union declaring that, if settlement does not come this week the workers in Philadelphia and Chicago will be called out. The strike is directed chiefly against new wages based on piecework. About 55,000 are said to be out, though the manufacturers claim many workers remained at their places.

## SCHOOL CONTROVERSY STIRS COOK COUNTY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Chicago News Office

**CHICAGO, Illinois.**—Another chapter in the litigation arising over the discharge, contrary to the orders of the court, of Charles E. Chadsey, superintendent of schools, by the Board of Education, was opened here yesterday. Following a lengthy battle the Appellate Court of Cook County announced it would go into a charge of alleged contempt of court by seven members and two former members of the Board of Education and its attorney, W. Bither.

The whole controversy arose over the disposal of political spoils. When the régime headed by Mayor W. H. Thompson gained full power, it appointed its followers to be trustees of the Board of Education. The new board wanted Peter Mortensen, superintendent of schools. Judge

## Kickham Scanlan of the Superior Court of Cook County ordered Mr. Chadsey retained, but the order was defied.

Judge Scanlan sentenced the board trustees and the attorney to jail and imposed fines. When R. E. Crowe, another Thompson follower, was elected State Attorney, he entered a confession of error on Judge Scanlan's decision. The Appellate Court's decision in effect overruled this confession.

## FASCISTI INVOLVED IN STRIKE IN ROME

General Routine Now Restored  
Except on Railways, and It Is  
Admitted Fascisti Behaved  
Provokingly in Strike Protest

Special cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its European News Office

**ROME, Italy (Monday).**—After five days of complete cessation of the public services, newspapers and regular life in Rome, owing to a general strike, normal routine has been restored except for the railways. It is necessary to admit that the Fascisti, who came to Rome for their congress, possibly not less than 40,000, with banners, uniforms and military display, behaved provokingly toward the population, generally peaceful but not easily alarmed. The Fascisti also disobeyed the definite orders from their leaders to avoid violence.

Mr. Mussolini, in his speech inaugurating the Congress, traced the lines for transforming Fascism from an anti-Bolshevik vanguard into an organized political party. He clearly adhered to the program of ancient liberal rights, and steadily ordered his followers to abstain from every violence.

Unfortunately there still remains among the Fascisti a strong number of a brutal military type, who only understand political action through war methods. These men, escaping the control of their leaders, organized a strike protest. The strike was not so much Socialist in its spirit, as a spontaneous expression of popular and middle class resentment. The emotion and political impression resulting from the incident are out of proportion to a relatively small number of casualties.

The news, being still censored, is very confused. Mr. Bonomi's position is certainly shaken owing to his manifest imprudence in allowing such a gathering of unsafe elements in Rome. The Fascisti have been leaving the city gradually since Friday.

## TILE MEN ADMIT RESTRAINT OF TRADE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern News Office

**NEW YORK, New York.**—Corporations and individuals to the number of 70, members of the Tile, Grate and Mantel Association, entered pleas of "guilty" yesterday to one count in the indictment charging violation of the Sherman Anti-Trust Law. This charged restraint of trade by use of stop notices, protection cards and "keep off" notices, preventing more than one individual from bidding on a contract.

The defendants did not change their plea of "not guilty" to the charge of making agreements with Labor unions to prevent furnishing of Labor to non-members of the association, and with tile manufacturers restricting ability to obtain tile to members only.

## ARIZONA ENFORCES CORPORATION LAWS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western News Office

**PHOENIX, Arizona.**—Thousands of Arizona corporations are to be put out of existence by the action of the State Corporation Commission, which is starting upon annulment of all corporate licenses where the corporations have failed to observe that part of the corporation law calling for annual reports of operations and demanding an annual filing fee of \$20.

Fully half of the State's 33,000 corporations are delinquent. At the rate of 100 letters a day, each is to be notified of its delinquency, and of the fact that annulment will be the penalty if full compliance with the law is not known within 10 days of the date of the notice. Attorney-General Galbraith will check over all the notices to assure their legality. Some of the companies have not been heard from for about 20 years, yet many of the delinquents are understood to be doing business, and even selling stock, though not in Arizona. Most of the incorporations were made before 1912, in a period when the Arizona incorporations laws intentionally were of lax sort, especially passed for the stimulation of the State's incorporation business, and for the benefit of local incorporation agents.

## 8000 MINERS ON STRIKE

**WILKESBARRE, Pennsylvania.**—Eight thousand anthracite mine workers at six collieries of the Pennsylvania Coal Company went on strike yesterday because, it was announced, the company refused to promote a blacksmith's helper to the position of blacksmith after the latter had quit his job. Other grievances are said to be involved.

## RELEASE OF WAR PRISONERS ASKED

Former Service Men, Through  
Organizations, Appeal to the  
President to Free Offenders  
—Clemency Is Recommended

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Washington News Office

**WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.**—Two delegations of former service men yesterday presented to President Harding memorials asking for the immediate release of all political prisoners. The one presented by the World War Veterans was in part as follows:

"The World War Veterans, representing almost 500,000 former service men who participated in the world war, many of whom bear the scars of battle wounds, appeal to you for the release of those prisoners now in federal prisons who were convicted of opposing the war."

"We understand that there are at the present time about 140 such prisoners in Atlanta, Leavenworth, and McNeil's Island prisons. We ask for their release as a matter of simple justice, since no possible purpose can be served by imprisoning them longer. Most of them were sentenced to terms ranging from 10 to 20 years, and unless they are pardoned by your order now, the last of them will not be out for years to come."

"We realize, Mr. President, that some of these prisoners belong to unpopular and sometimes misrepresented movements. Most of them are radicals, some militant, others merely passive. We ask no distinction between them. We ask the release of all of them without discrimination, because they were all convicted of the same offense—that of opposing the war by spoken or written words, or by activities construed as interfering with recruiting and enlisting. We can find no single instance of any of these prisoners having been convicted of committing an act of violence. Not one was a German spy."

"In making this appeal we are conscious of speaking not only for the majority of the rank and file of ex-soldiers, but for millions of plain people throughout the country. Practically every Labor union in the United States has repeatedly urged the release of these prisoners, because they feel their imprisonment was a reflection upon American democracy. Not only Labor unions, but organizations of the people everywhere, have passed such resolutions."

Holders of the Congressional Medal of Honor, in seconding the request of the World War Veterans, said referring to the men held behind prison bars for "loyalty to their ideals":

"It was no easy task for them to risk unpopularity and prison to maintain these ideals against the majority of the people in time of war. Their loyalty to the interests of humanity as a whole, even against their country's decision to join in the war, was what moved them to express the opinions which sent them to prison. We disagree with the methods of the men in prison. We followed, ourselves, the opposite course. But we respect them for their opinions and their courage. We understand that every country in the world which engaged in the great war has long since released from prison those who like these prisoners opposed the war. May we ask, Mr. President, why America, with her democratic ideals, should wait so long to do an act of justice and good will?"

Neither the President nor the Department of Justice has given any indication of an intention to grant a general amnesty nor to pardon Eugene V. Debs, the most conspicuous political prisoner.

## SUIT TO HAVE LAKE SHORE MADE PUBLIC

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western News Office

**MILWAUKEE, Wisconsin.**—Two members of the family which owns the Schlitz Brewing Company have been made defendants by William J. Morgan, Attorney-General, in the first stage of his battle to win back for the people the lake shores of Wisconsin. Robert A. and Joseph E. Uihlein, whose magnificent residences front on the lake drive and extend to the waters of Lake Michigan, were served with papers in mandatory relief suits, to force them to remove obstructions in the form of walks, along the shore. If they fail to make the waters accessible to the public, or if they lose by a court decision, the sheriff will remove the impediments to an entrance to the lake.

The Attorney-General ruled several months ago that the public has a right to access to the shores of all lakes within the State below high water mark. Access to the shore must be over the water or by a public thoroughfare, but private owners have no right to obstruct the shore below high water mark.

## COURT TO CANCEL RATE HEARING

**WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.**—W. H. Taft, Chief Justice, announced yesterday that the United States Supreme Court would deny the motion made by the State of North Dakota against the Chicago & Northwestern and other railroads involving the right of the Interstate Commerce Commission to increase rates in the State. The motion was to cancel the recent order setting the case for hearing.

## GREAT BRITAIN EXPECTED TO ACCEPT ARMAMENT REDUCTION PROPOSALS WITH ONLY SLIGHT MODIFICATIONS

Mr. Balfour, It Is Said, Will Request Even Greater Cut in  
Number of Submarines, and Replacement of Obsolete  
Vessels From Year to Year Instead of by Blocks—  
Active Lobbying in Capital for More Underwater Craft

### SAYINGS OF THE CONFERENCE

"The time has come, and this Conference has been called, not for general resolutions and good advice, but for action."—Charles Evans Hughes.

"Gentlemen, we cannot doubt the success of the Conference; if any of us feared its failure before leaving Japan, that fear has been rejected since our arrival here."—Prince Tokugawa, head of the Japanese delegation.

"Yesterday, we took a new pledge to mankind, and entered upon a new diplomacy."—Mr. Thomas G. Winter, President Harding's Advisory Committee.

"It is a noble aspiration and strong action in the direction of the purpose for which the Conference has been called."—Vice-Marshal Debon of the French delegation.

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**WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.**—It is possible to spin words indefinitely over the Hughes proposal but the simple fact is that all but the shouting is over. In the present state of world labor and finance bankruptcy would face any nation that refused to accept the Hughes program. There are, of course, only two nations immediately concerned and of these the consent of one, the British, was assured beforehand. Mr. Lloyd George has made it perfectly clear that equality with America was the most the British Commonwealth required. When, therefore, Mr. Hughes himself suggested this only the question of details remained to be arranged. The position of Japan is more complex, but with America and the British in agreement the consent of Tokyo is inevitable.

It need not be imagined, however, that there will be no reaction. Interests, and such interests as those in jeopardy, do not surrender without a fight. They are beaten this time, however, before the attack. The publicity of Mr. Hughes' utterance insured this and so gave the result the exponents of publicity had always insisted that it would. Not that the interests most seriously affected will come out in the open and fight. They are far too astute for that. There are other ways of catching a bird besides putting salt on its tail.

Of these interests first come the navies. A very distinguished admiral explained not long ago to this paper that capital ships and more of them was a naval shibboleth. The capital ship is the grand hotel of the navy. Its command implies ease, dignity, and authority. But there is much more than this involved. A big navy means opportunity and employment for a large body of officers and men. A small navy means ships paid off and officers deprived of their positions. Besides all this there is the tradition and law of the service to be reckoned with, and sentiment is a factor never to be disregarded. Ships with names as famous as the Victory and the Lion, which have ploughed the oceans for centuries, generation after generation, will have to be broken up. For though a vessel here and there may be preserved, as Nelson's Victory has been preserved, it can only be one here or there. Therefore the flags of the fleets float half-mast high today.

Behind the navies are the building yards. It is difficult arguing with thousands upon thousands of men who face unemployment that the ploughshare and the reaping hook will take the place of the dreadnaught and the torpedo. The argument is too chimerical for them. They are like the stablemen, the inn-keepers, and the horse-breeds of the stage-coach days. They prefer the bird in the hand to any number of birds in the bush. They may pay the taxes which build the dreadnaughts but the dreadnaughts are their bread and butter none the less.

These interests can bring immense pressure to bear, socially and politically, but their power is as nothing compared to that of the armor-barons—Undershaft and Lazarus, as Mr. Shaw has dubbed them. But Undershaft and Lazarus deserve an attention all to themselves. At the moment they are like Bombastes, after his great combat, prone upon the stage. But like him they have one eye open all the time, and like him they will presently get on their legs again, and begin to walk about once more.

But overwhelming the interests, calling in their thousands for relief, are the taxpayers of the world, the great, patient herd of the milch-cows. They have found a leader in Mr. Hughes, no matter what their language or their race, whether Medes or Elamites, men of Judea or Capadocia, and should they stampede let the interests look to themselves.

## British to Accept

Mr. Balfour Will Give Favorable  
Reply to Naval Plan, It Is Said

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Washington News Office

**WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.**—A pronouncement that will vie in importance with the statement of the American program for a definite and drastic limitation and reduction of

naval armaments will be delivered to the Conference when it convenes in Continental Hall for the second plenary session at 11 o'clock today.

Arthur James Balfour, the ranking member of the British delegation, is expected to address the Conference and to set forth at the very outset the answer of Great Britain and the dominions to the American program for limitation. It is stated on high authority that the spokesman for the British delegation will "accept in principle," and practically in substance, the program put forward by the United States.

Not merely as a basis of discussions in secret conferences, but in practically all essentials is Great Britain prepared to accept the program placed before the Conference on Saturday by Charles Evans Hughes, Secretary of State. Mr. Balfour, it is indicated, will sweep away any doubt as to where Great Britain stands and will make it absolutely clear that the accord between the two countries is nearer being complete than could possibly have been hoped for several weeks ago.

### Modifications to Be Proposed

The reply of the British delegation to Mr. Hughes' statement of the American position will, however, propose some modifications, these modifications having no bearing on the size of navies proposed by the United States but almost entirely dealing with the practical aspects of the question as regards maintenance and replacement of obsolete vessels. Whether Mr. Balfour will go into these modifications today is not indicated.

Great Britain's delegation will propose two main modifications of the American plan for limitation and replacement:

That instead of replacing obsolete ships in large blocks as would be the case under the 10-year holiday plan, it would be more practical to give each capital ship left to each of the powers a fiction life so that instead of a block of ships becoming obsolete at the same time, ships would be due for replacement one at a time. The advantage of this, according to the British viewpoint, is that it would decrease enormously the expense of maintaining docks and shipbuilding yards. In other words, the replacement of ships in units could be accomplished at a very small cost, if replacement took place from year to year, instead of having to maintain a building organization prepared to replace an entire block of ships at the same time.

### Fewer Submarines Wanted

The British delegation is of the opinion that 90,000 tons allowance for submarines under the American program is too liberal in proportion to the capital ship program. When the war ended, Great Britain, it is pointed out, had only 45,000 tons of submarines. The allowance of 90,000 under a program embodying otherwise a drastic limitation is therefore thought excessive and the British delegation will favor reduction of this submarine tonnage, will be willing, in fact, that it should be divided at least in half.

If this be the extent of British difference from the American program it is conceded that there is practical accord. The question of replacement is, however, a very important one in its practical aspects. An analysis of the ships that would be left to the three powers under the Hughes' plan will reveal that they run in blocks of the same ages and that therefore they would become due for replacement at approximately the same time.

In the case of the British tonnage allowed in capital ships, practically all of them were built since 1910 and most of them belong to the war period. The last ship on the program to be sunk or dismantled is the Ajax, built in 1910. Most of the others were built between 1912 and 1918. Most of them would therefore become obsolete at the same time and to replace them would involve the maintenance of building establishments which would be very expensive. On the cost of maintaining such facilities as would replace a block of ships in a limited period the British modification for a "fictional life" for each ship is based.

### Naval Yards Would Go

The same problem of yards and construction facilities, like plate armor factories, that the British modification brings out confronts the United States and Japan. The United States now has three private yards and four governmental yards employed in the building of warships. Similarly she has steel plate factories almost exclusively employed in fabricating material for naval vessels. Altogether the three countries have an investment in naval yards and armor plate factories that approximates \$1,000,000,000, according to rough estimates made here yesterday. Most of these will be, of course, scrapped for lack of work, but the various governments would have to maintain large

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replacement equipment if a whole block of ships had to be placed in commission at a given period. The advantage of the year-to-year plan or a similar period for obsolescence, is that it gives continuous employment to a small percentage of the existing construction facilities.

#### Armament Propaganda Active

There is an aspect of this which it is expected will be echoed in the Conference before it goes very far, namely, the unwillingness of the private interests that reaped a large harvest out of competitive armaments to see their businesses going by the board without a struggle. In every fight over building programs, in every battle in Congress over the adoption of programs or the suspension of building, these interests were in evidence through their huge lobbies. Even at the present moment when the Conference is in session one of these lobbies, representing a building firm, is flooding the newspaper offices with propaganda for more submarines.

The all important development of the hour is the assurance which has swept over Washington by the indications of Great Britain's desire to go the whole route with the United States. It has added additional momentum to the force which Secretary Hughes set in motion when he placed the American program on the table. British accord with the United States, it is believed, makes an agreement a foregone conclusion whatever discussions or maneuvering there may be over details.

What will Japan do? The question has been partially answered by her spokesmen here. She will go along on armament limitations, but there probably will be provisions in her acceptance. Her delegation is looking at other phases of the Conference.

#### Powers Meet in Private

##### Appointment of An Armament Committee Is Decided on

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Monday was given over to the routine of committee and delegation work and the holding of private parties in connection with the Conference on Limitation of Armament. In the morning the five principal powers met and decided to recommend to the Conference the appointment of a committee composed of all the plenipotentiary delegates of the United States, the British Empire, France, Italy and Japan to examine and report to the full Conference with respect to limitation of armament and with power to set up such sub-committees as it might from time to time deem desirable. This proposal will be submitted to the Conference by Mr. Hughes.

It was further agreed that the delegates should be given an opportunity to speak, if desired, at the meeting of the Conference today concerning the proposals of the delegation of the United States with regard to limitation of armament.

#### Interest in British Reply

The representatives of the nine powers met together later in the day and decided to recommend the appointment of a committee composed of all the plenipotentiary delegates to examine and report to the full Conference with respect to Pacific and Far Eastern questions and with power to set up sub-committees from time to time.

The President's Advisory Committee also divided into sub-committees for the study of the various topics connected with the Conference.

While these preliminary statements were issued in regard to the proceedings of the committee meetings, the real interest of the day centered in the attitude of the various nationalities represented in the Conference regarding the proposal of Secretary Hughes on Saturday and the way in which the Far Eastern problems work out in connection with the armament agreement.

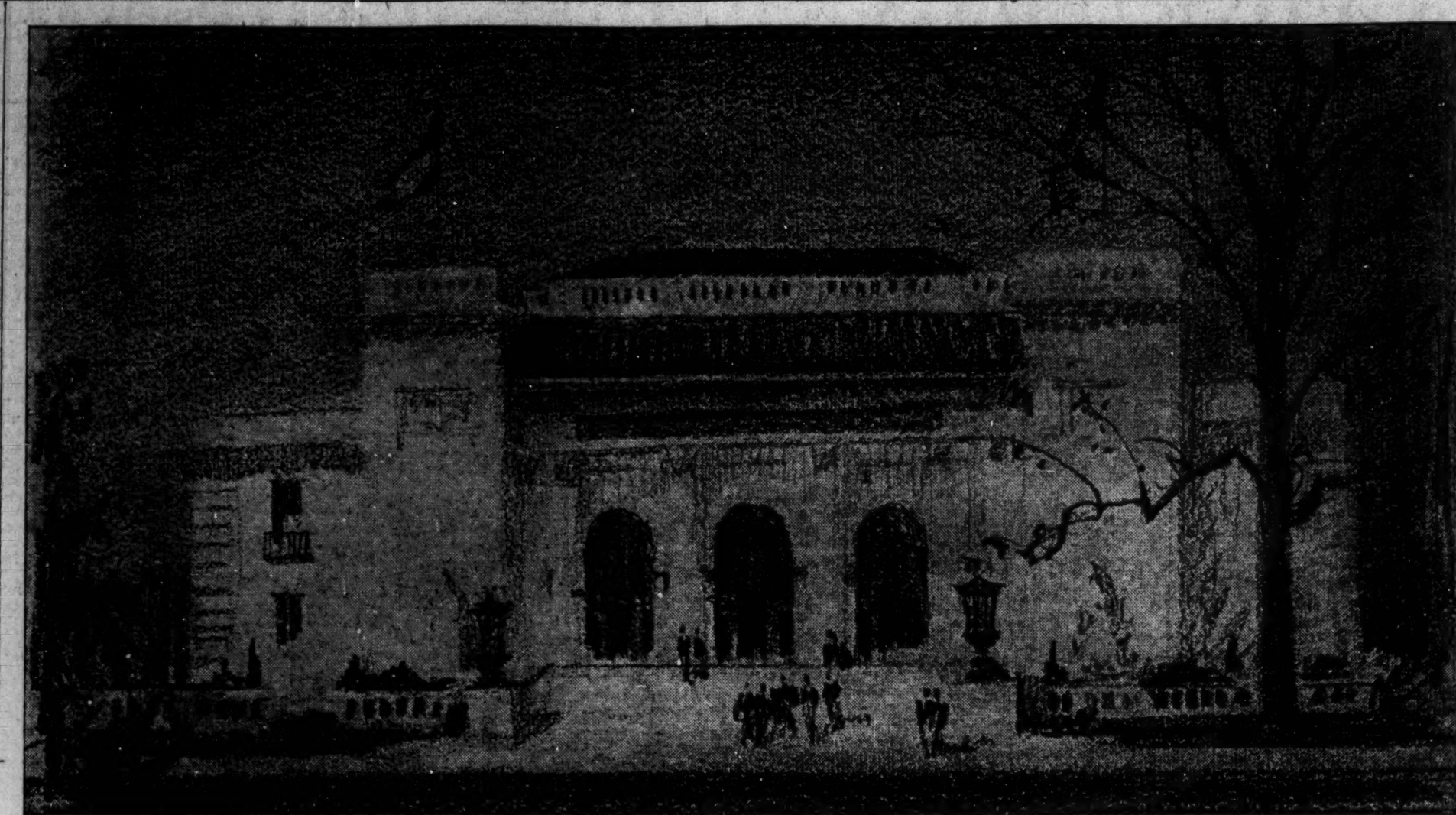
The information that Arthur J. Balfour would reply to Mr. Hughes, representing the British attitude with regard to armament reduction, with a hint of certain modifications, whetted interest in the subject. In fact, it may be said that there was no interest in Washington yesterday in anything outside of the Conference and the issues involved in its success or failure.

#### Far East to the Fore

It is therefore believed that the limitation of armament will still occupy the leading place in the Conference discussions today and perhaps for several days following, yet the intimate connection of this subject with the adjustment of the Far Eastern questions is bringing that subject to the fore in public discussion. It is not that the people in general are so deeply interested in it as they do not want it to interfere with the armament question, which is of such tremendous importance.

It is generally believed that the Japanese attitude is pretty well understood; that Japan is willing to go along with the United States along the lines indicated by Mr. Hughes, but that in return she will want an assurance of such economic opportunity as can be had apparently only at the expense of the Chinese; that she will forego Shantung and the alliance with Great Britain and consent to the open door with her own interpretation of it, all for the sake of getting the coveted raw materials and providing an opportunity for trade expansion.

The Chinese have their program, too, but more than anything else they are depending upon the friendship of the United States to see them through. Will the United States be able to meet their sanguine expectations in the



Pan-American Building, where sessions of the Conference on Limitation of Armament are being held

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

complicated Far East situation which representatives of East and West have now met together to discuss in the city of Washington?

#### Senate Discusses Procedure

##### Democrats Urge and Republicans Oppose Formal Disarmament Action

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The Senate yesterday found itself divided on the question of the advisability of Congress authorizing President Harding to suspend completely the naval building program of the United States, pending the outcome of the Conference on Limitation of Armament.

Atlee Pomerene (D.), Senator from Ohio, who precipitated a lively discussion by making the proposal, declared such action by Congress "would indicate to the world that the public opinion of the United States is back of the American delegates" in the presentation of the 10-year naval holiday program.

Such a course for Congress to pursue, in the opinion of Miles Poindexter, Senator from the State of Washington, the ranking Republican on the Naval Affairs Committee, is entirely unnecessary, for naval construction already has been practically suspended in this country because of the failure of Congress to appropriate sufficient funds to continue the 1916 building program.

"Virtually all of the money provided by the last naval appropriation bill already has been absorbed by obligations previously incurred for material needs used in construction work," said Senator Poindexter. "Such work has been reduced to about 10 per cent of what it would have been had Congress provided ample funds for it."

#### Action to Be Urged

Senator Pomerene's declaration that he would press for consideration of his resolution authorizing the President to suspend the naval building program drew fire from Republican leaders, although they are entirely in sympathy with any step that would tend to bring about a reduction of armament or that would assist the Conference in its deliberations. Like Harry S. New (R.), Senator from Indiana, they believe that the proposal of Charles E. Hughes, Secretary of State, "clearly establishes the purpose of the United States to live at peace with the rest of the nations and furnishes an undeniable guarantee of good faith through divesting ourselves of the means necessary to the prosecution of foreign war." For Congress to adopt any resolution such as Senator Pomerene's, they believe, not only is unnecessary in view of the present situation, but is uncalled for.

Thomas J. Walsh (D.), Senator from Montana, took issue with Senator Pomerene on the need for adoption of the resolution. Because he did not share the Senator's views, he said, was the reason he had voted against it last May as an amendment to the pending naval bill.

#### Initiative Approved

Defending his proposition, Senator Pomerene praised highly Mr. Hughes' proposal for the scrapping of the capital ships and for a 10-year naval holiday. "I think the proposal he made represents the greatest step that has been taken toward disarmament for a long time," said Senator Pomerene, "and I was delighted to observe the spirit in which the addresses of the President and of the Secretary of State were received by the American press. If there has been one discordant note I have not heard of it."

Senator Pomerene declared that his own proposal for suspension of the naval building program had been

offered on July 1 last, and had been sleeping in the Naval Affairs Committee ever since.

"I am not discussing motives at all," he said, "but I am questioning the judgment of certain members of the committee who seem to be obsessed with the idea that the way to bring peace is to build a great navy that will overawe all the nations of the world."

He denied he had made his proposal "for the purpose of interfering with the President." "It was to strengthen his hand," he declared.

#### Immediate Action Sought

Even if Great Britain and Japan do accept the program laid down by Mr. Hughes, the Ohio Senator expressed doubt whether the President is clothed with power to order the scrapping of the ships without an act of Congress. "I do not think there is such authority," said Senator Pomerene.

"Now, if after the delegates have presented this proposition, they were to be sustained by the action of Congress, authorizing the President legally to suspend the new construction, it seems to me it would indicate to the world that the public opinion of the United States is back of our delegates in the presentation of this program."

"But more than that, while this plan may not be accepted in toto, I have no doubt it will be accepted in its larger part. While we provided last year nearly \$400,000,000, and our shipyards are so busily engaged in this construction, we are either going to scrap those ships or we are not. If we are not going to scrap them, then nothing will be lost to the cause of peace by suspending this building for the period of two to six months. If we are going to scrap them, what justification can be offered for continuing this expenditure now?"

#### Women Pledge Support

##### Mr. Harding Receives Delegates Who Commend Naval Plan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—President Harding yesterday received a delegation of women who brought him the pledge of women of 48 nations supporting his effort to turn the world to the elimination of war and commending Secretary Hughes' program for the limitation of armament. The members of this committee were the messengers of an international mass meeting which had been held the day before and which was addressed by the official representatives of millions of organized women, by Miss Kate Manicom of London, England, the elected representative of the International Congress of Workingwomen, and by Miss Maji Yajima and Miss Marian Irwin, on behalf of organized women of Japan.

Hundreds of telegrams, cables and radio messages were received at the meeting from women's organizations all over the world, who are allied with the National Women's Trade Union, the International Congress of Workingwomen, the Women's Committee for World Disarmament, the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, the International Woman Suffrage Alliance, the New York Council for the Limitation of Armament, the International Committee for Reduction of Armament, and scores of groups and individuals everywhere.

#### Steel Interests Praise

##### Mr. Gary and Mr. McAdoo Heartily Approve Navy Proposal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Even high dignitaries of the steel industry here are expressing satisfaction with the

Hughes' proposal. Politicians, financiers, journalists, preachers, labor leaders and nearly all sorts of people except the most radical of the radicals, have hastened to applaud the Secretary of State's plan. This approval has broken down party lines and the most drastic statement, that all navies should be abolished, is made by a Cabinet member of the Wilson Administration, W. G. McAdoo.

Elbert Gary said, "I think the proposal is good and sound and will accomplish a great deal of good. I think it is a grand thing to state fully and frankly what this country is willing to do. I don't think any other country would dare refuse to accept the principle which Mr. Hughes has suggested. I am delighted with the speeches of Mr. Hughes and the President. I believe these speeches and the proposal will of themselves have a good effect on the financial and industrial situation of this country."

"If we can limit navies by international agreement, we can abolish them in like manner," declared Mr. McAdoo. "Every American would hope that at least the Hughes program would be achieved, yet this would leave undestroyed the main evil, the menace to world peace from continued naval armaments." Mr. McAdoo favored abolition of navies altogether except light craft for coast defense. There never was a time, he said, when the abolition of navies was so near at hand.

"If all nations are without navies," Mr. McAdoo said, "all will be secure from attack by water and the seas will become, as God intended them to be, the great highways of peaceful intercourse between the peoples of the earth. Destruction of naval armaments will make general disarmament more certain, and promise that international cooperation upon which the peace and welfare of the world depends."

Maj.-Gen. John F. O'Ryan called attention to the fact that civilized peoples follow the precept, "Love thy neighbor as thyself," theoretically rather than practically. He says there are forces throughout the country planning in detail the use of the nation's youth in the next war, and that "we must go beyond the matter of armament to bring about the suppression of war, we must get after the man behind the gun, individually and collectively, and we must prepare men to maintain peace. The remedy will be found when the people become sufficiently aroused to demand it."

Bishop William T. Manning said that the proposal means "that we are entering into world fellowship in the cause of peace; that the kingdoms of this world are to become the kingdoms of our God and His Christ."

#### British Naval Opinion

##### Astonishment Expressed at Sweeping Reductions

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office LONDON, England (Monday)—Unbounded astonishment has been aroused amongst British naval personnel at what is characterized as "the sweeping reductions" proposed by Charles Evans Hughes, the Secretary of State. Although it had been apparent for some time that the Washington Conference would pave the way for some considerable reduction of the navies of the world, it was never for one moment anticipated that a program of such a far-reaching nature would be brought forward on the first day of the Conference.

The American proposals are received with profound gravity, not altogether untinted with skepticism, and many of the old "Blue Water" school are doubtful as to the practical nature of the proposals. It is pointed out that, while Mr. Hughes' plan is satisfactory from "the little Englander" point of view, very little pro-

vision is made for Empire defense or the protection of commerce.

Naval strategists, it is frankly admitted, must approach the subject from the viewpoint of maintaining command of the seas under any circumstances, in order that adequate protection may be afforded to all members of the Empire. Until foreign policy makes war between nations impossible, it is considered a grave risk may be run by unduly reducing that arm which can shield them from invasion.

With the relative strength of the navies as proposed by Mr. Hughes, it is considered that some binding agreement, that would be kept between the nations, would be essential, particularly in the case of the British Commonwealth. This agreement would have to take the form of a glorified League of Nations, whereby the will of the majority could be enforced. Failing some scheme of that kind, it is considered that the whole of the British Navy might have to go to the defense of, say Australia, leaving the home shores wholly unprotected.

Little doubt is felt that America has some further plans to bring forward, which will not only deal with this vital aspect but will also deal with military reductions. Naturally naval officers are deeply concerned and inclined to take a pessimistic view. It means, in their opinion, not only a downright surrender of some immemorial traditions of the British Navy, but also the forgoing of all hope of promotion for which they have lived since entering Osborne College.

Another argument brought forward is, that if no building is to take place for 10 years at the end of that time there will not be a private yard in the United Kingdom in a position to accept an order. The same is also said to be the case in regard to the armament firms and industries which indirectly depend upon the navy for their support. It is considered probable that much opposition will be raised both in this country and in America by many firms that will be affected. The only manner by which the present proposals can be made practical is by all nations entering into such a pact as will make arbitration compulsory.

Until something of this sort is accomplished, British naval opinion does not lend itself to the view that by reducing navies war will be stopped. As a means of reducing national expenditure, reduction in armament is the first and vital necessity, but it was stated: "As long as we have one ship, we shall fight if our national honor is impeached."

#### World Interdependent

##### Decisions of One Nation, Says J. L. Garvin, Affect All Other Nations

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office LONDON, England (Sunday)—"That great good can be accomplished at the Washington Conference, I feel assured. But this result will only follow after patient, thoughtful work. The problems are too big to be easy." So said James Louis Garvin, editor of The Observer, and a well known political authority, to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, in a recent interview.

"If the tragic failure of the Paris Peace Conference, as seen in the Versailles Treaty, is not to be repeated at Washington, the delegates there must make a careful study of each others' viewpoints and rise to a higher plane of mutual understanding and good will than any international assembly before."

"For many years," continued Mr. Garvin, "I have pointed out that the whole world is one and interdependent, that every exchange of influences between any two nations does not rest there, but the effect travels. It reaches to the remotest peoples. For that reason, in my opinion, the fact

that the great peoples of Russia and Germany are not to be represented at Washington, makes it impossible to reach a complete remedy for the difficulties from which the world is suffering today."

#### Rise of Japan

Mr. Garvin considers the position of Japan as the most serious, hedged about as she is with objections, restrictions, and vetoes by Australia and Canada, as well as by the United States and China. Her rise from a medieval power to a great modern nation has been so rapid that there are people living in Japan today, who in their youth fought battles in mail armor. Her determination to exclude Western ideas and live her own life was broken down chiefly by America, and under pressure of the demands from the white races that she should throw her old barred gates open, she has reached her present preeminence in a remarkably short space of time.

In its development she was encouraged by America, right up to the conclusion of the Peace of Portsmouth, but since then there has been gradually substituted for this friendship an attitude of suspicion which must be dispelled if the Conference is to achieve success.

As America has said to Japan: "You must not go here or there," it is now for America at the Washington Conference to determine the utmost she can concede to Japan and to agree where the Japanese may go without hindrance.

#### One Clear Path

"One clear path along which we may go to establish lasting peace in the Far East," declared Mr. Garvin, "is willing cooperation between America, Japan and Britain on well-defined lines and equal terms. Once this cooperation is secured, constructive policies can be undertaken in China, Japan, freed from suspicions, which made this Conference necessary, will see her way to peaceful development without reliance on armaments, and America, unframed, will be able to devote her energies to building up her commerce on the western shores of the Pacific."

Limitation of armament will be easy of accomplishment, after a definite policy of cooperation is arrived at. Suspicions and all prejudices based on color must be set aside, if these objects are to be attained. Each nation, through its representatives, must sit at the Conference on equal terms and no nation or group of nations must arrogate to itself the right to dictate what others shall do. That is what the Conference means. No amount of sentimental hopefulness will overcome these prejudices, but they can be overcome by hard, clear thinking."

#### Treatment of China

As to China, with its teeming millions of people, in a state of confusion, with the Peking Government almost bankrupt and the conflict going on between North and South, Mr. Garvin considers that the great powers will have to cooperate tactfully with this ancient people to establish for them some sound government on a stable basis and financially secure.

The people of India are also interested in what is done at Washington, he said, and Russia, which borders off the Pacific, once a very great power, will some day be restored and will question any infringement of her rights arising out of decisions at Washington.

"These decisions will affect every nation in the world," said Mr. Garvin in conclusion. "One thing that the war has clearly brought out is that every country is interdependent with the others. I have long seen this, and feel that unless this point is taken into consideration, the results of the Washington Conference may not be adequate. We have nowadays to think not nationally alone but internationally as well. We must be members of one another."

## MR. BORAH PRAISES LIMITATION PLAN

### Moral Effect of Proposal Offered by Mr. Hughes Almost Incalculable, Senator Declares—Disarmament Fight Not Over

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The prompt laying before the world of the American Government's definite plan for the limitation of armament was heartily commended by William E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho, who said in an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that it was indeed inspiring to know that the fight had begun and begun in this way, but added that it must not be considered as finished in any way.

"I think that the presentation of the program in the open is of very great significance," said Senator Borah. "The moral effect upon the whole world of a great nation like this one openly proposing to turn back from the road of naval competition, is of almost incalculable worth. It means immensely more than the mere fact of scrapping so many battleships and in view of the fact that the Conference has just begun in the open and the program has been presented in the open, it seems incredible that the discussion of it should not be in the open and its final acceptance or rejection in public. It would be an incredible thing, it seems to me, to close the doors at this time."

"As to the program itself, the vital part, the heart of it, is the discontinuance of the building programs heretofore arranged for. So far as scrapping the ships is concerned, there is not much to that; they are mere junk, already obsolete, but the discontinuance of the building program is of the utmost importance. It would, however, be a mistake to assume that the fight is won and a further mistake to assume that, if this program is adopted, that should end the struggle for disarmament."

"Splendid as is this beginning, it is but as the battle of the Marne, and we must go on to complete the victory."

#### "Victory for Disarmament"

##### Before Society of Friends, Senator Borah Praises Plan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The fight for disarmament has only begun. It was begun in response to the definitely expressed will of the masses of the people, and it can be won only as public opinion keeps on insisting upon disarmament, according to Senator William E. Borah, who addressed a mass meeting on Sunday night at Carnegie Hall, under the auspices of the Society of Friends. The meeting unanimously adopted resolutions commending the American program outlined by Secretary of State Charles Evans Hughes and pledged support to America's representatives in such further steps as they may propose, to the end that reason may replace force in the settlement of human problems.

#### Great Victory Achieved

"A great victory has already been achieved in behalf of disarmament," said Senator Borah. "The program outlined by Secretary Hughes must be regarded as of profound significance but we shall be making a great mistake if we think that that program, magnificent as it is, is anything but the beginning. Nor must we think that our share of the task is done, and the remainder may be left to the gentlemen assembled in Washington. That program has been proposed only; it has not yet been adopted. I am convinced that the peoples of the world do not want war, but without the force of public opinion behind them their leaders cannot achieve what they desire them to achieve."

"The value of stopping naval building for 10 years can scarcely be estimated. If we make the same progress during the next nine months that we made during the past nine months, we may come to the point of saying that the battleship must go. The question will surely come, why not end the battleship entirely, also the cowardly submarine?"

#### Blow to Secrecy

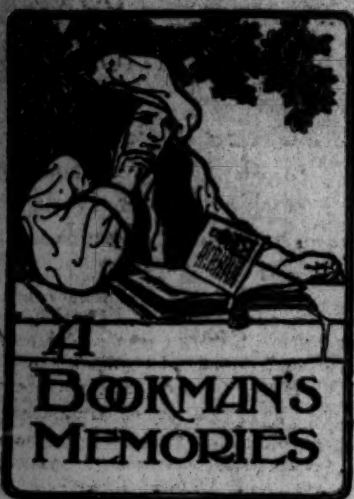
"Secretary Hughes' magnificent leadership will make an epoch in international relationships and the fact that the program was presented in a notoriously open manner makes it seem impossible that it should not be discussed openly and acted upon openly. Then, if it should be voted to reject, responsibility could be fixed. Saturday's action dealt a staggering blow to secret diplomacy. For my part, I am not half so interested in open sessions at the beginning of the Conference as at the end of it. "I would like to see an amendment made to our federal Constitution and adopted by the whole world, that no war could be begun except for defense in case of invasion without submission to, and agreement by those who would be called upon to do the fighting."

Senator Borah urged that there be an end to the race for naval supremacy, as peoples, he said, were not at enmity with one another and therefore there was no reason for their arming against one another.

Maj.-Gen. John F. O'Ryan made a strong plea, not for limitation of armament, but for an end to war.

(For further news of Conference on Limitation of Armament, see pages 4 and 5)





## BOOKMAN'S MEMORIES

Sir W. Robertson Nicoll

In 1898, when Theodore Watts-Dunton published "Aylwin: a Poetical Romance," I was surprised to see in "The Daily Chronicle" a review of four and a half columns signed W. Robertson Nicoll. I said, "Dr. Nicoll, as he then was, 'How did you persuade the editor of The Daily Chronicle to give you more than four columns for your review of 'Aylwin'?" He replied with a twinkle in his eye, and in the broad Scotch accent which he has never lost, "Mon, I know my business."

He does indeed. Sir William Robertson Nicoll (he was knighted in 1909 for his services to literature) knows the business of literary journalism, of editing, and advising on literary matters, as well, perhaps better, than any living man. It was excellent literary journalism to give four and a half columns to Watts-Dunton's long expected, "Aylwin," and Dr. Nicoll was able to persuade the editor of The Daily Chronicle that it was worth while devoting almost entirely the whole of his literary page to this book. Everybody was prepared to be interested in it; but it required a Nicoll to realize this and to convince an editor that it was "good journalism."

Robertson Nicoll not only loves books, he also loves news about books, and he is as interested in authors as in the books they write. He is a man of regular habits, and being methodical, is able to get through an enormous amount of work. It was his habit for years to lunch every Friday at a certain London club, with one or two friends, and to sit talking during the afternoon on literary matters. Friday was his rest day, when the various publications, in which he was interested, had gone to press. Some time or other during these Friday afternoons I would join the circle and listen, for although I rather pride myself on my knowledge of current literary matters, I am a babe compared with Dr. Nicoll. Where he obtains his information I cannot tell, but he always seems to have information of a literary event a week ahead of other people.

But to study this encyclopedia of literary news and gossip, to hear him talk at leisure about authors, publishing and the vicissitudes of the writing career you must visit him in his old house at Hampstead, where he has accumulated a library of about twenty-five thousand volumes, including 5000 books of memoirs. He sits, works, dreams, and talks in this library. The books long ago overflowed the shelves; they are arranged on the floor in piles; you have to pick your way through gangways of books, and the strange thing is that he knows exactly where to put his hand upon one, and he also knows the contents of these very numerous volumes. He has published many books himself, but with the modesty of a true Bookman he deprecates the term "books" in regard to them and urges that many are little more than reprints of journalistic articles. If it comes to that, most modern books are in this category. He is the editor of the complete edition of the "Works of Charlotte Brontë," and he has also published a work on "Emily Brontë."

One of his first publications was "Literary Anecdotes of the Nineteenth Century," a subject near to his heart, and he has written several volumes of essays. He is no "stylist"; he writes a clear, easy prose; he never tries to make a dramatic effect; he never tries to be clever; he just rambles on in a kindly, temperate way, as he talks, with occasional whispers of Scots humor. He has also published numerous theological works, and he is one of those curious people who have devoted much time to the problem of Dickens' "Edwin Drood." And he has written the life of "Ian Maclaren," the pen name of the Rev. John Watson, a fellow Scotsman, author of the "Bonnie Brier Bush," and many other successful Scots stories. Robertson Nicoll, coming from Aberdeenshire, has, as editor and publisher, always encouraged and helped Scotsmen. J. M. Barrie was one of his pets; he wrote about him, and printed him, long before he had become a great popular favorite. But it is as editor and publisher that Sir William Robertson Nicoll has set his mark upon his time. He was educated at the grammar school of Aberdeen, and at the University of Aberdeen; he started life as a Free Church minister; he has continued to preach at intervals during his long career, but like so many Scots ministers, he has found the pen quite as useful and profitable an outlet as the pulpit. In a world of literary, journalistic and editorial changes, he has remained fixed; he has known no change except growth. He came to London as literary adviser to the publishing firm of Hodder and Stoughton, in 1885; he continues in that post today, and there is no doubt that the success of that firm is due in a large measure to his unflinching literary instinct. He was also the founder and editor of The British Weekly and The Bookman. As these two publications have been

a force in educating the public in current literature it may be interesting to dwell briefly upon them.

The British Weekly has been published regularly since 1886. Although a journal devoted to the interests of Nonconformity, it has a wide general circulation, chiefly owing to the contributions of Sir William Nicoll. When it was started, and for years afterward, the weekly journals were peddled and sold, and appealed only to the select few. Sir William was one of the first to realize that current literature could be human, and could interest even the unlettered; he decided from an early date, that only the best is good enough. When some one said to him, "Why do you waste good things on a public not yet educated up to that standard?" he replied, "The secret of successful journalism is to give the public the best and never to write down to them." In The British Weekly he has for years written the two chief literary articles himself—the essay which he calls "The Correspondence of Claudius Clear," and the column of literary news signed a "Man of Kent." Literary folk buy the paper for these two columns, and perhaps no other writer has diffused throughout England and Scotland such a high standard of literary information week by week, written with sympathy and insight.

The Bookman, the other publication which he founded and edited, is the parent of the numerous literary magazines that have risen and departed during the last 30 years. It was the first literary periodical to introduce illustrations. Thirty years ago that was a daring thing to do, and it is greatly to the editor's credit that, in spite of the many rivals The Bookman has had, it still remains the best of its kind. Among the contributors have been Swinburne, J. M. Barrie, Walter Pater, Edmund Yates, Watts-Dunton, A. C. Benson, A. E. W. Mason and Frederick Wedmore.

Recently there have been social gatherings, with a dinner, in honor of Sir William Robertson Nicoll. All manner of people, including the Prime Minister, testified to the work that he has done for literature and life. It must have been a proud moment for him to look around at the faces and realize the friends that he has made in his chosen career. As Sir William Robertson Nicoll has known almost everybody in the literary and journalistic world, and as he is a good talker and a great listener, it is to be hoped that he will not delay writing his memoirs. There is no man so competent to discuss the changes that have passed over British journalism, and the vicissitudes of books and reputations since he took the southern road to London, which so many Scotsmen have found rather long, but pleasant, and very profitable.

Q. R.

## LETTERS

Brief communications are welcomed but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability and he does not undertake to hold himself or the newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented. No letters published unless with true signatures of the writers.

## Realizing the Peace Ideal

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

Beginning with the next paragraph is a copy of letter sent by this club to the President, Secretary of State, our local representatives in the House and Senate, members of Cabinet and United States representatives at the disarmament Conference:

At a mass meeting of various civic and industrial organizations representing a membership of over 100,000, held in this club on Wednesday, the 26th inst., at which I had the pleasure of presiding, the following resolutions were unanimously passed:

"We expect you to do everything in your power to bring about world disarmament, and nothing less: we believe the hour has come when America shall lead the way in abolishing war, and lend her power at this time of her opportunity to that end: therefore we are looking to you to aid us in the realization of that greatest of all human ideals, 'Peace on earth, good will to men.'"

"That these resolutions be forwarded by wire to the President, Secretary of State, also to the members of the Cabinet, and to the members of Congress, who will represent the United States at the disarmament Conference."

The following is a list of the organizations represented at this meeting who signed the resolutions:

Los Angeles City Club, A. W. Frye, president, 2500 members; Municipal League, D. Woodhead, Anthony Pratt, secretary, 500 members; Woman's City Club, Mrs. J. B. Stearns, president, 1100 members; Kiwanis Club, Dr. W. J. R. Lynberger, secretary, 150 members; Friday Morning Club, Kate R. Lobinger, president, 2200 members; Los Angeles Y. M. C. A., J. E. Cowles, 7000 members; St. John's Episcopal Church, J. E. Cowles, 1200 members; Los Angeles Single Tax League, G. A. Briggs, manager; Los Angeles Central Labor Council, John S. Horn, secretary, 40,000 members; Los Angeles Ministerial Union, Dan A. Trundle, secretary, representing all churches in Los Angeles; The Ethel Club of Los Angeles, Mrs. Charles H. Toll, president, 2200 members; Republican Study Club, Florence Collins Porter, president; The Big Sisters League, Mrs. E. B. Welrick, president; Los Angeles Community Service, Mrs. E. P. Werner; Brotherhood of Highland Park Presbyterian Church, William A. Wilson; Yale Club of Southern California, Kimpton Ellis, secretary; Proximo Club, Waldo M. York, president; Los Angeles Teachers Association, Willis T. Newton, president, 3000 members; Board of Education, Los Angeles City School District, Mary C. Millsap, M. Jessie York, authorized representatives of the board; Los Angeles Parent Teachers Federation, Tenth District, Mrs. Julia D. Noble, president; Manual Arts High School Parent Teachers Association, Mrs. R. H. Culver, president; Women's Club of Hollywood, Mrs. Joseph J. Carter, first vice-president.

dent; Hollywood Community Chorus, Mrs. Joseph J. Carter, president; Woodcraft League of California, Dr. H. Gale Atwater, president.

May I earnestly bespeak your kind cooperation in securing the end which we most earnestly trust and pray may be attained, 'Peace on earth, good will to men.'

Yours very respectfully,  
(Signed) A. W. Frye,  
Chairman, Mass Meeting,  
Los Angeles, California, October 31, 1921.

## A VILLAGE STREET

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

It is a hot August afternoon in Devonshire. So hot that I postpone my walk and settle in the corner of the window with my knitting to amuse myself with the passers-by till in the coolness of evening I can wander down to the sea in comfort. My room is fresh and pleasant owing partly to the thickness of the thatch overhead and partly to the passage that runs through the house from the front door to the garden behind. The view is charming—a cobbled winding village street that slopes gently down to the beach between two lines of irregular thatched cottages.

Looking up the hill the house further away is a small inn, the Harbor Light, and visitors are staying there judging from the deck chairs in the enclosure on either side of the porch. Then comes a fancy shop with china cups and saucers and post cards. The next cottage is very small and quaint and stands at a different angle from the others. In its tiny little garden grows a beautiful hydrangea covered with blue and pink blossoms. Its window is filled by a show case of Honiton lace which is made in small sprays in the neighborhood and the roses, thistles and butterflies are bought up by a more skilled worker and mounted



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor  
"Come along in to house w' mam," she said

to make collars, flourishes, handkerchiefs and so on, according to what my landlady tells me. Next to that again is a newspaper shop where ice cream is also on sale. All the morning trade was extremely brisk; but now a card announces that "the ice cream is finished" and the doorway is deserted. The nondescript house next door evidently lets lodgings, as a bathing dress and cap are hanging out to dry.

Exactly opposite to me is a block of four cottages, very picturesque though somewhat battered. Cars, sails and other boat gear are in the doorways. The walls are a deep orange color with a tarred plinth against which grow great bushes of red fuchsia. There are children in every one, pretty, sturdy little things who look at a stranger shyly and speak with the softest of Devonshire accents. It is holiday time and they spend all their time out of doors. Just at present there is an excited crowd collecting baskets and tins with which to go black-berrying; a mother appears from somewhere in the back and sends them hurrying down the street in a rush. In the silence that follows their departure a little one comes toddling along the passage; she looks about three years old. Red gold curls crown the bright, intelligent face and the deep violet eyes have long dark lashes. She stands on the doorstep and looks up and down the street with great composure.

Finding that she is quite alone she proceeds to amuse herself with a bit of a cork float lying on the pathway. She sticks a feather into the apology for a boat and throws it into the little stream that runs just outside her house. The cork bobs and ducks and then, with the feather bravely erect, swims merrily away down to the sea and the little girl dances along, watching until it disappears. As she turns to come back her sharp eyes spy another treasure. Some passer-by has thrown down a handful of walnut shells. These she picks up and brings back to the doorstep, sorts out the best and, pulling down a bough of fuchsia, gathers the fat red buds and crams them into the shells like passengers. Then she launches the little boats one by one and watches them sail away. One is washed ashore and she wades into the shallow water and rescues it. Still in search of further amusement she wanders happily down the street and is soon out of sight.

There is a silent interval, but by and by there is a sound of steps and a man comes along and pauses at my window.

"Maybe you'd like a row in a boat?" he says. "I takes out freights most evenings. Joe Clapp by name, and my boat, the Rose of Torrington. If us can take parties out 't the evening us'll du; but times terrible bad when there baint no visitors. Keeps us going the du. Yes, mam—I call round most mornings. Joe Clapp's the name up the Bayview."

The man moved along and then a

voice came from over the way. "Lizzie—Lizzie—Where ever be 'ee? Lizzie came along. Lizzie, du'ee hear." The little girl with the curly head appeared round the corner.

"Where yu bin? Lookse. Thy shoe'm off. Canst thou putt 'un on? Aw! Thee's so wet as a little twod. Come along in to house w' mam." A woman picked up the child, kissed her and carried her back through the door.

The street is again deserted and silent, and a warm, drowsy peace broods over it. Not a sound but the ripple of the brook and the drone of the sea in the distance. All the village seems asleep and I lay down my knitting and close my eyes, too, till the sound of voices announces the return of the children at the supper hour. With shouts and clatter they troop home and once again the village is full of life and movement and sound.

## MIXED MUSIC

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

My city has just elected a mayor and not a single platform includes a plank excluding hurdy-gurdies from the public streets. There is not so much as a suggestion that their presence among us can no longer be tolerated unless they are in tune. The politicians have passed by this matter of vital concern to every citizen, in favor of such non-essentials as taxation and budgets and schools and Tammany. And yet the politicians expected me to vote for them!

If I failed to vote this year, not I, but Tony and Giuseppe was to blame. Tony and Giuseppe own, and tell the world by the hour, hurdy-gurdies. Tony wheeled his into my street first. He preempted a spot directly under my window. Early every morning Tony brought me music. Tony knew not that the exigencies of earning a living required me to come home late and sleep late. I'm convinced that knowledge of this regrettable fact would have made no difference to Tony's itinerary. I am stating the fact here simply to create sympathy for what I did later.

But before I did it, I had already made Tony keenly conscious of my presence. His first clattering waltz had no sooner begun to rattle through my window than I leaped up and waved a frantic hand at him. Tony doffed his cap, smiled, and kept on turning the crank. Tony likes me so well that he suspects it in every body.

Next morning I tried a new method. "Here," I shouted, flinging down a dime, "now go away."

"Si, Signor," smiled Tony as he retrieved the dime, "a fine day, a fine day," and kept on turning the crank.

Now on the third morning I was prepared to take desperate measures. I had determined to seek the aid of the traffic policeman on the corner. I had not figured out what he would do with the traffic while he was trying to move Tony, but I was ready to make the attempt regardless of police regulations. Surely, I couldn't be expected to wait for a roving policeman to come along. There was nothing to do but to make my appeal to the nearest man in blue suit and cap, be he stationary or not.

But the third morning brought a change. For the worse, Tony's waltz—he always managed to begin his concert with that rickety waltz—seemed blurred this morning. There were more than the usual number of overtures. Indeed, something was playing tones all over it. This time I looked out of the window with interest.

Directly across the street from Tony was another hurdy-gurdy, another crank, another man to turn it; and

the other tune was in two-four time with jumbles of intermittent jazz!

Tony was not smiling up at me. He was glaring at his rival. The rival glared back. Suddenly my hope was fulfilled. Both hurdy-gurdies stopped. Tony and Giuseppe advanced toward the middle of the road, and each other. There was a tremendous amount of jabbering. Tony drew back his right arm. Giuseppe uplifted his left. And

Did you ever know of such a soft-natured man as I am? Here was my



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor  
A tremendous amount of jabbering

opportunity. In a moment, two crank-turners, the two who always turned them against me, might be removed from that occupation without any assistance from me. And yet, what did I do?

I called down: "Hey, you fellows, you mustn't fight!"

And, worse still, they didn't. As one man they turned, dropped their arms, raised their glistening brown eyes to me, and holding out their caps, smiled:

"Ah, g'morning, Signor. Money for de moosic?"

I slammed down the window. For a week they kept coming. One morning Tony would arrive first. Next day Giuseppe would get up a bit earlier. Each day I was awakened by "de moosic" at an earlier hour.

This rivalry promised to make a joke of night and day. And for some unaccountable reason, possibly a fear that my pacifism might interrupt them, they never advanced to the battle-line again. Nor did they ever, so far as I remember, play two waltzes together, or a pair of two-fours; their music was invariably mixed.

Now I couldn't stand more than a week of that. I thought of the traffic officer again. Some one told me it would be better to call up the police station. But I would have to give my name. And you know how I dislike to get mixed up in such things. Suddenly I became obsessed with the idea that the only way to stop the noise was to destroy the machines. Obviously, neither Tony nor Giuseppe could be bribed to do that. I must do it myself. But how? I couldn't very well drop a sledge-hammer out the window. My aim with anything was never good. I thought of dynamite; then I thought of the Wall Street explosion. And I could jump down on them myself. No, such methods were too crude. I must, some morning, get up early, rush down stairs, storm the hurdy-gurdies myself.

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## Makers of Carter's Knit Underwear say:—Wash baby woolens in

LUX

WHISK two tablespoonfuls of Lux into a thick lather in half a bowlful of very hot water. Add cold water until lukewarm. Dip garment up and down, pressing suds repeatedly through soiled spots. Do not rub.

Rinse in three lukewarm waters. Squeeze water out—do not wring. Press with a warm iron—never a hot one.

Shirts and stockings may be dried on wooden forms.

MADE IN U. S. A.

## SUSSEX WEALD

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

In a certain region of the Weald of Sussex, low and rounded hills command the vast plain, like islands in a sea of purple woodland. The traveler, standing on the bare top of the grassy eminence, beholds the country even as the Saxons beheld it, when they landed on the mud flats, and marched over the barrier of the downs, and plunged into the immense forest which covered the southland even to the eastern sea, and which the Romans called Anderida. Although many leagues of forest have been cleared, and the oak trees fashioned into the ships of England and into the Sussex houses, deep-forested and strong-ribbed, the Weald is yet thick with oak woods. Viewed from a height, the countryside appears all forest, away to the serene, blue hills. Upon a day of sunshine and slow-moving cloud shadows, the campaign wears a bloom upon it like the dark bloom of grapes. The cottages are buried out of sight; here and there glimmers the red roof of a farmhouse; far away, a white church tower takes the light; and farther yet, shines the chalk bastion of Beachy Head. In the contemplation of that superb and peaceful splendour, the sense of time is lost. The Roman villa, whose foundations are graven yonder in the turf, might have been visible and populous yesterday. If the Saxon huts, thatched with reeds cut from the Amberley marbles, are no more seen, the straw-thatched cottages of their inheritors are hidden among the trees.

The country people here are no adventurers. Descend the hill, and follow the wet path through the coppice, past the foxes' lair, and take the disused highroad, now carpeted with grass and thyme, and leave the pond on your right, and turn to the left into the lane, and you shall come to an ancient cottage, and therein dwells a woman who has never gone beyond the valley. She thinks it is the best place in the world, and very likely she is right. Where else does the sweet air fall so gently, perfumed of the salt sea beyond the downs and the fragrance of the woodlands, or the kindly soil so yield its wealth to age-long toil?

Surveying from his hilltop that noble vision of the Weald, the traveler may perhaps reflect upon the stubborn English people who have held that region and wrested a livelihood from it, and who have remained the same: imperturbable, kindly, shrewd and patient; throughout the centuries, as they are today. Wars and revolutions have passed over the rich valley as the winds go over from range of hills to range of hills. The sunshine and the rain return, and harvest follows seedtime, and when the oak is cut down another grows in its place.

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This is Stewart Week at Wanamaker's.

It is a week devoted to special sales, because—

We believe that good sales, stimulating frugality, help to celebrate the founding of this store by Alexander Turney Stewart, in 1823.

You will see many cards around the store, indicating the Golden Specials, as we call them.

And if you observe carefully you will soon see why we call certain articles Golden Specials.

Virtually every section in this big store will be represented in the list of unusual offerings.

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## PROPOSALS FIND FAVOR IN BRITAIN

Wholesale Cancellation of America's 16 Post-Jutland Ships Recognized as Magnanimous Sacrifice of Naval Precedence

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office LONDON, England (Monday)—The American proposals for the reduction of armaments, presented by Charles Evans Hughes to the Washington Conference, are considered in British official circles to be of a far-reaching and generous character, going beyond what was expected. Generally they are looked upon as wholly satisfactory.

The wholesale cancellation of America's 1916 program of post-Jutland capital ships is recognized as a magnanimous sacrifice of naval precedence, which could only have been met by an extensive building program. Many details must be discussed and examined before the proposals are accepted, and it is believed that Parliament must be called to ratify any decision reached.

At present discussion centers on whether the smaller number of 15-inch guns and 13.5-inch guns in the proposed British fleet are equivalent to the greater number of 14-inch guns, to say nothing of eight 16-inch guns on the U. S. S. Maryland in the American fleet. This is for the experts to decide.

The needs of the British Commonwealth in the way of light cruisers for police force seem to have been overlooked, unless Mr. Hughes means that the quantity allowed for Great Britain does not include the auxiliary vessels and light cruisers which the dominions might supply to keep their trade routes open.

It should be remembered that the proposed reduction of the British Navy is in addition to the sweeping reductions which have already taken place since the armistice, amounting to 35 capital ships, as previously cabled to The Christian Science Monitor.

The dramatic way in which Mr. Hughes plunged in medias res has taken British newspapers by surprise. A note of caution is observable as to the special need for a light cruiser police force in the case of the British Navy, and few advocate immediate acceptance without careful examination.

Commenting on Mr. Hughes' speech, The Times states that by the very boldness with which the traditions of old-fashioned diplomacy have been thrown aside, it has immediately captured the imagination of all classes in the United States, and will appeal no less forcibly to the peoples of Europe. The Westminster Gazette, a more liberal journal, says: "So far as Great Britain is concerned, there is no reason why the scheme should not be accepted without qualification as far as the period of 10 years is concerned," and continues, "in short we believe that Mr. Hughes' proposals are thoroughly practical and will succeed."

The Daily Telegraph, supposed to be in close touch with the government, expresses itself thus: "It is not the American habit to do things by halves, and on this occasion the United States has astonished and impressed the world by her audacity and by the grand sweep of her proposals." It earnestly hopes that the method of plunging into the middle of the problem may be triumphantly justified by results, and goes on to say: "These are tremendous proposals on which no hurried judgment is possible by those responsible for the naval security of the countries principally concerned."

The Daily Chronicle, which is also close to the administration, adopts a similar tone as follows: "It is our English way to turn over very critically all proposals affecting the strength of the navy, but it should at once be said that, apart from certain reserves on account of the vastness of the sea area that we have to patrol, the American proposals strike one as quite fair to ourselves."

The Daily News which leans toward the Labor Party says of the American proposal: "It is clean cut and exact. Its challenge is direct, and cannot be avoided." And proceeds to say that the path that was missed at Versailles has been revealed again at Washington, broad and straight. It points out that the proposals exact far greater sacrifices from America herself than from either of her potential rivals, and that the motives for building disappear at a stroke.

Today's afternoon papers deal with the proposal on much the same lines. The Pall Mall and Globe, while saying that Mr. Hughes' program is a big one and a bold one, declares that only irresponsibles will feel able to greet it with an immediate yes or no.

The Evening Standard considers that President Harding and Mr. Hughes, in taking the line of manly straightforwardness, have shown the highest diplomacy. They have given the Conference a definite text, from which the delegates can hardly stray far, thus averting the danger of the gathering degenerating into a mere exchange of pious opinions. They have proposed not only future limitation but present cancellation of naval armaments on a scale absolutely unprecedented, and they have made it clear that they themselves are willing to take the lead in the sacrifice."

**France Astonished**  
Courageous Candor of Mr. Hughes Is Warmly Praised

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office PARIS, France (Monday)—Reflection on the plan and propositions of Charles Evans Hughes, the Secretary

of State, has provoked much favorable comment in France. The concrete proposals for naval limitations seem to have astonished all French commentators. They regard them as a thunderbolt, and employ such words as sensational. But they also regard the astonishing frankness as exceedingly clever.

America has put her cards on the table. She has made it difficult for any country to refuse such reasonable suggestions. Refusal would be looked upon as direct defiance of the peace aspirations of the world. Particularly it is remarked that America seeks no personal advantage.

It would seem, to judge by the impression produced in France, though France is not, of course, directly interested, and as the onlooker perhaps can take a clearer view that the courageous candor of Mr. Hughes, his splendid precision will result in an immediate cutting of the Gordian knot. It is believed that there will be reservations and modifications, but any frontal attack is impossible and Mr. Hughes has won in the first round.

**Anglo-American Entente**

When the proposal is considered in a more critical spirit it is seen that it means an Anglo-American entente, that England has everything to gain by acceptance of the terms. England obtains a lion's share in the cry of some observers. She will have relatively the strongest naval position, although in course of time the American forces will be equal. Such equality is sufficient for England who cannot in any conceivable circumstances come into conflict with America. There is now no fear that England will fall to third rank.

As for Japan, her situation is surely secure enough. Armed with such an advantage, the Anglo-Japanese alliance will come to a natural end. There is little need of its maintenance. French journalists agree too that Japan will accept the plan, provided America does not proceed to fortify bases in the Pacific, and does not demand the abandonment of commercial enterprises.

As for France, although her mediation is now not likely to be required, she is content with the turn events have taken. It would indeed be foolish and grotesque to hope that more ample use of her services would be required.

"Pertinax," however, points out that if a naval accord is achieved, England may be further removed from an all-serious entente with France. He also has some apprehension that the Anglo-Saxons have an idea of settling the question of reparations, the occupation of the Ruhr and other matters that particularly interest France by similar imperative declaration.

**German Payments**

But this is only a sectional opinion, and there is certainly another current in France which would regard with favor a real attempt to consider in international conversations the whole troubled European situation, especially in respect of the obviously impending financial crash of Germany, with corresponding repercussions in other European countries.

The installment of reparations due by Germany tomorrow is announced as covered by deliveries in kind, but the belief is now firmly rooted that, owing to the fall of the mark and the general financial dislocation, Germany is bound to be in default on January 15. This may result in the serious exasperation of France, and the position would not be improved by a call for strong measures.

Now it is obvious that if the naval question is thus got out of the way quickly and skilfully, almost without discussion, the Conference will be encouraged to proceed to tackle other problems, which, from the European viewpoint, are not less pressing. Thus the happy beginning is an excellent augury for the equally happy study of other problems, which perhaps only need a bold and frank statement for their immediate solution, but which at present constitute a menace to peace on the old continent.

**PARIS, France (Monday)**—"The Washington Conference convened with the formal intention of reaching positive results," is the trend of the editorials in newspapers of all shades of politics, excepting those representing the Communists, which insist that a "bourgeois" conference can "never achieve peace."

Some difficulties which the "Temps" sees in the way of the plan are, firstly, of a political nature; Great Britain will have to ask herself if the obstacles she sees are also obstacles in the eyes of the dominions; secondly, of a technical nature; limiting of naval fleets for 10 years, it says, is senseless unless the capacity for construction is also limited. Furthermore, international limitation of armament involves international control, which must be organized outside the League of Nations, to which the United States does not belong. Finally, new methods of destruction may be invented.

**Anglo-Japanese Alliance**

The "Journal des Debats" says the Hughes plan involves the abrogation of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance. "We understand the Americans' stubbornness on this question," says the newspaper, "but we beg of them to reflect that the official rupture of this pact would merely give them the appearance of satisfaction. There is no need of a formal alliance to bind two countries with regard to certain possibilities. The only real guarantee is regulation of the question which antagonizes their peoples."

Jacques Bainville, editor of the "Liberator," says the tonnage proposed by Mr. Hughes indicates that the United States means to retain the advance and superiority it has over Japan.

"If the hypothesis is admissible that the British forces will join the Japanese," says the writer, "the United States would be in a position to manifest inferiority, hence it is not difficult to understand that one of the most important points in the American policy is the rupture of the Anglo-

Japanese Treaty; the leading interest in the Conference will lie in this."

"Mr. Hughes' bold and precise proposal," said the "Intransigent," "will put any power refusing to follow the United States in an unfavorable position in the eyes of the whole world. Such apparent bluntness, to which diplomacy is not accustomed, may therefore be real subtlety."

**Satisfaction in Japan**

New Premier Convinced Conference Will Be Crowned with Success

TOKYO, Japan (Monday)—(By The Associated Press)—Baron Takahashi, the new Prime Minister, in a statement to the press today definitely declared adherence to the policies toward the Washington Armament Conference laid down by the former Premier, Takashi Hara. He was convinced, he said, that the Conference would be crowned with success.

"It is now three years since the end of the war," the Premier said in the statement, "and yet the whole world is in a state of unrest. No one can forecast the developments of the future. In a time like this the President of the United States has taken the initiative and proposed the assembling of an international Conference respecting the reduction of armaments, as well as Pacific and Far Eastern problems. The Japanese Government, after consideration, accepted the proposal with pleasure and has already sent its delegates."

"Unfortunately, when the Conference was within a week of its inauguration the late Premier Hara fell victim to an assassin without having fully transformed into reality the great political plans he had in view, and beyond any expectation of mine I was called by my august sovereign to fill the vacated post."

**Definite World Peace**

"The proposal of President Harding is well understood to have been prompted by the desire for the establishment of definite peace in the world and the promotion of the common weal of humanity—a policy which is in entire harmony with the course hitherto pursued by Japan in conjunction with other powers."

"As a member of the Hara Ministry I had the pleasure of taking part in framing the policy, and in particular always supported entire sincerity in the conduct of foreign policy. It need hardly be said, therefore, that the line of action already adopted for the guidance of the delegates in Washington will in no way be modified through the change of prime ministers."

"While fully convinced that the Washington Conference will be crowned with the greatest success by virtue of the distinguished personality of the President and the noble ideas entertained by the United States, the other powers represented are prepared to exert their utmost endeavors with a view to affording whatever contribution is within their power toward that success."

TOKYO, Japan (Monday)—(By The Associated Press)—Keen satisfaction and admiration today comprised the keynote of the first Japanese newspaper comment on Charles E. Hughes, the Secretary of State's statement of America's proposal for a naval holiday before the first meeting of the Washington Conference last Saturday.

With one accord, today's afternoon newspapers, with more time to fully digest the American proposal, maintained the same tone of approval as was reflected by the morning editions. The "Asahi Shimbun" expressed the opinion that the American proposal was not far removed from a basis of common understanding, while the "Jiji Shimpo" quoted a Foreign Office authority as observing that the proposal came near the mark which the Japanese Government had indicated to its delegates before their departure for America and as declaring that the Conference promised to be more successful than had been imagined at first.

Because of Mr. Hughes' "wise and judicious step," the "Yamato Shimbun" declared there was no reason why Japan or any other power should hesitate to support the American proposal.

**Dr. Van Dyke Approves Plan**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Charles Evans Hughes, Secretary of State, has taken a step in the right direction by making so definite a proposal at the outset of the Armament Conference, according to Dr. Henry Van Dyke, who served as chaplain in the navy during the war, discussing the "Obligations of Victory" at a dinner of the New York chapter of the Military Order of the World War. Dr. Van Dyke said that the United States, which had been so united during and directly after the war, was on the rising slope again in her effort to raise peace to the maximum, and produce war to the minimum; taking a step toward the goal which Woodrow Wilson had before him, and for which honor is due him.

**MARYLAND ON TRIAL TRIP**

ROCKLAND, Maine—The "super-dreadnaught" Maryland, designated by Secretary of State Hughes as one of the battleships which will escape the scrap heap of armament limitation, provided this country's proposals are accepted by the armament limitation Conference, went on to the Rockland trial course yesterday for the beginning of her official standardization test. The program mapped out by the board of inspection and survey called for three runs at 17, 19 and 21 knots speed over the mile course, and five runs at maximum speed, to be followed if time permitted, by some of the backing and steering tests. Excelling in every other department of naval architecture and equipment, the Maryland has the distinction of being the first battleship on trial with armament of 16-inch guns.

## PRESS INDORSES HUGHES PROPOSAL

American Editors Commend the Businesslike Directness of the Secretary of State's Speech—Optimism Firmly Established

The following are extracts from newspaper editorials on the Conference speech of Charles E. Hughes, Secretary of State of the United States, wherein drastic armament limitation for all countries was proposed.

**Chicago Daily News**

If there is anything wrong with the explicit plan set forth by Secretary Hughes, which has the approval of all the American delegates and of the American President, it should be easy for the naval experts of the other nations to point it out. In the meantime the American proposal has replaced the deliberations of the Conference upon a high plane and has transformed the idealism of war-weary peoples into a practical force to work out the salvation of human society.

**Washington Evening Star**

It is not promised that the Hughes program will remove war from among the possibilities. There still will be national jealousies, and ambitions which must be denied, and selfishness which will continue to play a part in international relations. But the crushing burden of taxation can be lightened and the world given a chance to recover from the disasters of the recent war. If that is accomplished all will have been accomplished which was promised when the Conference was called. And the American Government, through Secretary Hughes, has shown the exceeding simplicity of a thing which was thought to be hedged about by many mysterious difficulties.

**New York World**

In one crowded hour of tense thought and forceful speech the President's Conference on the Limitation of Armament passed from the phase of hopeful experiment to the assured position of a triumph justly won.

After Mr. Hughes' heartily expressed aspiration that this gathering will forward an "understanding which will emphasize the guarantees of peace," Secretary Hughes proved that this was not empty rhetoric by presenting a proposal of naval disarmament so much in advance of what had been expected that the electric thrill with which it was heard was felt in every capital of the world.

Come what may, the American proposal is itself an accomplished historic fact. It cannot be recalled. It will never be forgotten. There should be no question of legislative support. Judging by the hearty praise of men of both parties in Congress, there will be none. What form response in the country will take we do not need to ask. No man on Capitol Hill is so dense that he cannot read in advance the verdict of his home town.

**New York Tribune**

Mr. Hughes is not seeking a limitation of armament through trades and dickers behind closed doors. He has proclaimed from the house-tops what the United States is ready to do. He has gone into the minute details.

This direct and unconventional method brushes aside the delays and indirections of the old diplomacy. It rejects that conception of the conference which likens it to a what pit or a horse market. It lifts the gathering to a level of cooperative effort in the interest of all nations. Exclusive advantage is set aside in favor of common advantage.

Open diplomacy has been maligned. It is a lath only in the hands of the inept. Mr. Hughes has used it expertly.

We have nothing to conceal or to equivocate about. Our aims in this conference are to be best attained by the open diplomacy which Mr. Hughes is so adroitly practicing.

**New York Herald**

The force of the Hughes proposal, as the whole world gets it, is that it comes from a country which is better able to build and support stupendously costly military machines than any other country is.

The force of the Hughes proposal, which has swept civilization off its feet, is that it declares for doing something as big as it is concrete, and as feasible as it is definite, and for doing it now. It declares for doing it with what the French press so aptly calls America's practical idealism.

No great country until now has stood forth with a specific plan to do the actual work of pushing war itself steadily into the background by gradually removing from the hands of nations the weapons of war.

**Boston Transcript**

Saturday saw Secretary Hughes lay America's cards on the table, naming the price that the American people were willing to pay for the relief, the world over, of the burden of competitive naval armament. Sunday and Monday have seen from the American press the apparently unanimous indorsement of the government's proposal. Such a public program has indeed been for Americans a laying down of our cards on the table. We can well afford to await with patience and serenity the response of our friends from overseas.

We could not fail to regard their

rejection of the plan as the measure of their intentions, and we would not flinch from cutting our cloth accordingly. We recognize their right to ample time to examine the proposal through and through, but for them, too, in due time, there must be and there will be a laying down of hands. Meantime as Americans we shall not forget that Biblical reminder that "the righteous are bold as a lion."

**Boston Herald**

The Secretary of State violated all the precedents of diplomacy. He cast aside all the elusive methods of old-time negotiations. Never before at an opening session has a program been stated with such astounding frankness, such utter and open completeness.

A dramatic event, indeed; destined, we trust, to mark an epoch in world history. Yet at bottom it was, after all, only the plain suggestion of a man who wants to get something done, and comes down to brass tacks at once in the direct American style.

The outlook is for optimism. Never before in all the appeals and parleys and tentative negotiations looking toward an actual easing of the war packs under which the nations undertake to climb the paths of progress, never in all the agitation for international peace has a nation offered her sister nations a sane and safe program for the lessening of those burdens and the prevention of war. The United States proposes to cast upon the scrap heap a vast amount of war matériel. Can Japan and Great Britain withhold their assent? We like to think that, inspired by the same idealistic vision and moved by the same business arguments as are we, they will agree to undertake the splendid service to mankind that it has been the high privilege of the United States to propose.

**Springfield Republican**

On its face unquestionably the plan outlined by Mr. Hughes is decidedly favorable to both Japan and Great Britain.

Critics may also remark the absence from the scheme of any regulation of a ship's battery power during the holiday, for new and secret inventions might enable one government to re-arm ships with new guns of greatly increased effectiveness.

Aviation is bound to develop greatly in the next decade; before the naval holiday is over it might appear that the day of the capital ship had long since passed and that to keep even part of the now existing fleets was sheer waste.

But this only emphasizes what from the beginning has been obvious enough—that a naval holiday in itself is not sufficient.

Whatever flaws may be found in the plan outlined by Mr. Hughes, it does promise a large saving and a relief from financial burdens; it also looks so confidently toward peace in the immediate future that its acceptance would at once brighten the horizon.

**Birmingham News**

The significance of the first scene in this international drama cannot be grasped by this generation.

The pen runs on as if Charles E. Hughes' proposal for the scrapping of ships had been agreed upon and the naval building holiday declared. And yet, what nation is there on this earth selfish enough to run counter to the commonwealth of mankind? What nation, be it white, brown, or yellow, would oppose this high challenge to a new order in the world—this dare from the greatest republic to all peoples whatsoever to quit the hurtful and childish and damning results of competitive armaments?

**Birmingham Age-Herald**

If the other powers have questioned America's sincerity in calling the disarmament Conference all doubts must have been swept away when Secretary Hughes made a declaration of America's program for the limitation of naval armament. It is an epoch-making statement of a disinterested and unselfish party and exceeds the most sanguine expectations of those who feared that the Conference would begin and end in verbal tilts which would amount to nothing.

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## AMERICA'S ACTION HEARTILY APPROVED

Sir Frederick Black Says President Harding Has Placed the Country in Forefront as One of World's Greatest Moral Forces

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office LONDON, England (Monday)—"By his call for a Conference on the Limitation of Armament at Washington, President Harding has placed America in the forefront of the nations as one of the greatest moral forces working for the good of the world."

So said Sir Frederick W. Black, K. C. B. to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor today.

Sir Frederick was well known in America during the war, particularly while acting chairman of the British war mission. His delightfully informal speeches throughout the country made him many friends. His faith in the British Navy, as a great civilizing force, has always been outspoken, so that the proposals announced by Mr. Hughes at Saturday's Conference are to him of special interest.

"They are of so drastic a nature," said Sir Frederick, "that if they are adopted the object of the Conference to limit armament will have been achieved. The proposals, in any case, make a bold start, and America's offer to sacrifice her own capital ships under construction gives a lead to the Conference. The average citizen will desire to suspend judgment of the proposals in detail until the experts of each country have scrutinized them with regard to their own special needs before final acceptance."

**Idealism and Business**

"I feel sure," Sir Frederick continued, "that the Washington Conference originated from the fine and genuine instincts of the moral necessities of the age. My experience in dealing with Americans, which I shall always look back to with pleasure, has convinced me that while the American people are more idealistic than the people of England, yet they combine with their idealism such a keen, practical business sense, that any great enterprise they put their hand to they invariably bring to a successful issue."

"It is the combination of ideals with sane, practical business judgment, contributed by all the represented peoples that should make the Washington Conference result in good to all mankind."

Although Sir Frederick personally does not believe that the nations of the world can leap from their present position of defensive armaments to no armaments at all, still he thinks a great step forward will be taken in conferring on the proposals submitted at Washington.

As he picturesquely phrased it: "To my mind the Conference seems to be a great peak in a mountain chain, over which humanity has to travel toward its final goal of perfection. The journey is long and difficult, and can only be accomplished by taking the necessary footsteps, of which this Conference is one of the most important."

The Far Eastern question, which will be dealt with at Washington, Sir Frederick considers, consists chiefly of two things, first to provide for the expansion of the Japanese people, and second to establish a stable form of government in China. "I have personally visited the Far East and know something of these two races, for both of whom I have great admiration."

"The Chinese are a race of much

sagacity and great honesty of purpose, and, though not so powerful as the Japanese, are very proud and resentful of outside interference. For this reason," Sir Frederick continued, "it is difficult to offer them the aid they require. Until the Chinese people are awakened to the disastrous effects of their great neglect of municipal and governmental affairs, and a fuller civic conscience is established, stable government cannot be assured."

As for Japan, that country, he declared, had become a great force and influence in the East, and he had no doubt that any question of Japan's difficulties in finding an outlet for her energies would be sympathetically examined at the Conference. "The public opinion or general common sense of the nations," said Sir Frederick in conclusion, "has now become a greater moral force than ever before in the history of the world, and when appealed to on a great moral issue will respond nobly in every country."

"Through President Harding and the American people a great appeal has been made to the common sense of the world, and it cannot fail to respond in demanding that every step must be taken to prevent future wars. The millennium will not arrive tomorrow, but a great many steps can be taken toward higher ideals, in improvements in international law and relations, including agreements as to the limits of defensive armaments."

**CONFERENCE AS TOPIC IN SCHOOLS**

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts — "I can conceive of no better way to train the citizens of tomorrow for the discharge of their most important duties than by encouraging their study of the proceedings of the Conference," says Gov. Channing Cox, in urging that the colleges and high schools "seize this most unusual opportunity to stimulate the young minds to an intelligent interest in the disarmament Conference and the matters which must of necessity be there considered."

"While the Conference on Limitation of Armament is in session," says the Governor, "I earnestly hope that all high schools and colleges in Massachusetts will have daily or at least weekly tests, which may make it necessary for all students to follow carefully the proceedings of that Conference. We live on the seaboard. Our commercial prosperity has been developed in large part by those who took advantage of our ports and who engaged in foreign business. Whether we will or not our future development is directly concerned with conditions in other parts of the world."

"In the disarmament Conference the political and economic history of the modern world is to be studied. All of us hope that the future political and economic history of the world may be given a new direction as the result of the Washington Conference. The mighty men of the mighty nations have assembled in the United States."

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## POSSIBLE EFFECT OF DAKOTA RECALL

Nonpartisan League Candidates  
Defeated But Program Vic-  
torious—Prepares for Another  
Clash at Polls Next June

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western News Office

BISMARCK, North Dakota—The Nonpartisan League, with its candidates defeated but its program victorious in the recall election, is preparing to strengthen its forces for another clash at the polls in North Dakota next June. The battle begun by the farmer organization years ago will not end until the grain marketing plan upon which it was founded is tried out. This is the unanimous position of leaders of the organization.

"The farmers in North Dakota began a fight 20 years ago for better marketing conditions," said A. H. Lieberbach, chairman of the league state committee. "For years the farmers sought terminal elevators within the State, through the existing government, and it was only when the farmers had voted to build these elevators, and the administration refused to carry out the mandate, that the Nonpartisan League was formed. The program has been blocked partially by its enemies. It now has, in the defeat of the initiated laws and constitutional amendment in the election, won approval before the people for the eighth time."

The attitude of the league leaders is that the new administration in the State will be given a fair chance to carry out the program for which the people have voted. If they fail, or if they do not carry it out, the people will again demand a Nonpartisan League administration, they believe. There is no confidence expressed by them that the new administration will endeavor to faithfully carry out the program. R. A. Nestos, Governor-elect, has issued a statement in which he proposes to scrap a part of the program.

Various interpretations are placed upon the election result by political leaders. While the voters recalled the state industrial commission it defeated the platform of the successful candidates, which was in the initiated laws and constitutional amendment which provided for a revision of the industrial program of the league and the abolition of the Bank of North Dakota and Homebuilders Association.

Governor-elect Nestos, in outlining his position, said: "Reproachable though the granting of almost unlimited power to the industrial commission was, it will now prove the salvation of the State, as it will enable the new commission by its orders to place around the public business and the public funds those safeguards which are deemed essential to the rebuilding of the credit of the State. Those powers I also believe sufficient to enable the commission to change the Bank of North Dakota into a rural credit bank, which, through the use of our State need and desire, and to limit the industrial program otherwise to the completion and management of the mill project at Grand Forks, and to decrease the losses to taxpayers of the State on account of the home-builders' fiasco by securing the best settlement possible for the houses already erected and then closing the association's affairs."

## GALVESTON TO AID THE UNEMPLOYED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
GALVESTON, Texas—No slackers or agitators will be cared for, nor will they be permitted to stay in Galveston, according to a decision reached by a mass meeting of unemployed men here. Speakers representing the city government, business interests and various organizations, the aim of which is the betterment of working conditions, who appeared before the mass meeting declared that everything would be done to relieve unemployment.

An unemployment committee was created and unemployed men were requested to register with this committee which would do everything possible to find work for all deserving men. The needs of all deserving men will be looked after by the committee until the men are placed in positions which will enable them to care for themselves.

## EXTENSION WORK IN ECONOMICS PLANNED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Massachusetts—"In this country, where every man's vote carries some weight in the fixing of tariffs and taxes and in the regulation of business and industry, some knowledge of economics should be part of the training of every good citizen," says James A. Moyer, director of the state division of university extension, in a free course in "Present-Day Economic Problems."

Ten lectures will comprise the course, which is to be given in the Boston Public Library, and which will feature the present price level and its underlying causes. This course, according to Mr. Moyer, represents a new project in education here through university extension classes and is given in response to a wide demand for public training in economics.

## COLOMBIAN OFFICIALS REFUSE TO QUALIFY

BOGOTÁ, Colombia—Political difficulties which brought about the resignation of President Suarez and the succession to that office of Jorge Holguin are still in a state of unsettledness, because of the refusal of

five men appointed Saturday as ministers in Provisional President Holguin's Cabinet, to assume office. Reports circulated at Bogotá a few days ago that Dr. Laureano Gomez, leader of the movement against President Suarez, had been assassinated, have proved to be unfounded. He was entertained at a banquet here on Saturday by the leaders of the opposition.

## AMERICAN TARIFF PLAN IS ATTACKED

Valuation Clause in Fordney Measure Declared by Representatives of Importers and Consumers to Be Unjust

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Strong protests were made against the provisions of the Fordney Tariff Bill, and especially against the American valuation plan, at a dinner given last night, under the auspices of the National Council of American Importers and Traders, composed of the leading importers and wholesale and retail department stores of the United States. The National Consumers Committee of women joined in the protests.

The chief ground of protest was that the bill would have evil effects on national prosperity. It would also raise international barriers and endanger international relationships at a time when every one was trying to further them.

The leading speaker was Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw, who voiced the opinion of the committee.

"The women, above all other consumers, have reason to be thoroughly aroused against the bill," said Mrs. Laidlaw. "It matters not whether a woman is a wage earner or the head of a family, this bill affects her particular work as a housekeeper. Buttons and thread are included in this iniquitous measure. All the things that represent her particular home economies are pushed up in price beyond all reason. Even the woman working in the factory, where she has to buy her own needles, is going to have a few cents more squeezed out of her, to the amount that represents, say her cartage or her 'daily bread' ration."

Dr. James Laurence Laughlin, president-emeritus of the University of Chicago, and Walter M. Chandler, Representative in Congress from New York City, also spoke.

Dr. Laughlin condemned clause 402 of the proposed bill on economic grounds. "The bill proposes to impose duties on an average of about three times as great as those now in force. As if that were not enough to increase the cost of living to a hard-pressed public, they have made it a tariff of concealed injury by adding uncertainty and impossible administration through the section on American valuation. The expert shows us that the prices on such things as china, brushes, pins, dress goods, hose, gloves and articles of general consumption, will be increased from 50 per cent to 800 per cent. Such an attack, an unnecessary attack on the comfort of the people, should be met by a nation-wide outburst of indignation and wrath. It is proposed blindly to inflict on us sacrifices as great as were put on us by a great war, solely for the benefit of some producers who wish to milk the people."

Mr. Chandler discussed the bill from the standpoint of its effect upon national prosperity. He stated it would increase unemployment, decrease wages, and increase the cost of living.

## RETAIL DEALERS FIGHT MUNICIPAL COAL YARD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LINCOLN, Nebraska—Fifteen retail coal dealers yesterday began an action to restrain the city of Lincoln from maintaining a municipal coal yard. The city has been selling a good grade of southern Illinois coal for \$10.50 a ton delivered, and so cut into the trade of retailers that a price war was threatened, several dealers meeting this price with what they claimed is a better coal and sold at cost.

To prevent this spreading the request for an injunction followed. The dealers claim that their constitutional rights are invaded by being taxed to provide capital for a competition that will ruin their business. They also allege that it is unfair competition and that the yard is being operated without proper legal authority.

Commissioner Charles W. Bryan, head of the municipal coal yard, says this action was expected. He says that for years the retail dealers have maintained a close association on keeping up prices.

## Your Garden Operations in November

- Plant now all the bulbs for spring blooming. Order our specially Fine Single Tulips, 25 for \$1.00. And our specially Fine Double Tulips, 25 for \$1.00. Daffodils and Narcissus, 15 assorted for \$1.00. Hyacinths, fine bulbs in all colors, 10 for \$1.00. Freesia Party, lovely pure white, 25 for \$1.00.
- Still fine enough to set out Hardy Chrysanthemums in all colors, Foxglove, Delphinium, Sweet William, Coreopsis, Canterbury Bells, Pyrethrum and all hardy perennials. We send you 12 strong clumps of one kind or assorted for \$1.00, 15 for \$1.00, 16 for \$1.00. Light freezing need not interfere—throw litter over after planting.
- Hardy Peonies, Fine Roots, all colors, 50c each, 6 for \$2.00, and Hardy Hybrid Tea Roses, 2 years old, such as Ophelia, Columbia, Russell, Killarney, etc., 12 for \$4.00; can still be planted to advantage and protected with mulch of manure or litter.

Full list of shrubs, trees, etc., on request. With mention of this paper you may order 5% extra free plants.

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## VICTORY MEMORIAL CORNER STONE LAID

President Harding Dedicates the Structure as "A Gathering Place for Americans" and Eulogizes the Man Washington

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

Speaking yesterday at the exercises attending the laying of the corner stone for the new Victory Memorial, President Harding dedicated the structure as "A gathering place for Americans; where American minds begin the fulfillment of one of the striking provisions of the last will of George Washington, which set aside a bequest for the founding of 'An institution to disseminate learning, culture and a proper understanding of right principles in government.'"

The President's address was given largely to an analysis of the less well-known attributes of the first President which, he said, made Washington "on his private and personal side, a very model of good citizenship."

"It is an impressive fact," Mr. Harding said, "worthy of our especial thought, that in the century and a half since Washington became the leader, the heart and soul, of its struggle for independence and unity, this nation has so many times found occasions to record devotion to the precepts which he laid down for its guidance. So today, after more than a century's delay, we are come to pay tribute to the foresight which first encouraged and endowed the institution here established—an institution which is to be like a monument to those who sacrificed in a noble cause, and a beacon to shed afar the light of useful knowledge and grateful understanding among men."

"It has seemed to me that our studies of Washington have been too much from those public sides from which we view him as the military chief, the inspired leader of the colonies, the statesman and guide of Constitution-making times, the welding force which hammered fragments of communities into a great nation; as the first President, and as the author of that body of domestic and foreign policies which he bequeathed in his farewell address. . . . I think it may be said that if, on the one side, Washington was the great personal force that wrenched apart the two chief branches of the English-speaking race, he was, on the other, the greatest personal factor in saving this continent to Anglo-Saxon domination; and in doing that he contributed very greatly to making possible the wide-flung family of English-speaking nations. If as leader of the revolting colonies in '76, this time aided by France, he tore them from the grasp of England, it is equally true that two decades earlier he had saved them from the possible domination of France. I am sure that today our faithful friends and trusted allies of France and England alike would agree that in both cases, viewed in the light of subsequent events, he served mankind well."

"But among the documents which attest his wisdom, there is one to which little study has been given. I mean his last will and testament. On an occasion such as brings us here today it is not inappropriate to direct attention for a few moments to this remarkable instrument."

Washington a Model Citizen

"Washington was not only a great soldier and a great statesman; he was also a man of great business affairs, and an eminent humanitarian. Provident and always methodical, he amassed a fortune, which has been rated by many as the greatest of his time in all the country. But plainly it was not his belief that society is best served by the transmission from generation to generation of such imposing aggregates of wealth. Therefore his will, after devising minor and largely sentimental bequests to many relatives and friends, directed that the residuary estate should be divided into 25 equal shares, to be distributed among the heirs whom he named. Thus it comes about that an estate which, if held together and wisely administered, might have become very large, was deliberately so distributed that in a few years its entire was gone, and its portions had been absorbed into the general body of the country's wealth. If that process of disintegration and absorption involved some loss, it is probable that in the sum of results the nation was gainer by the policy of Washington."

"Washington as a model citizen shines forth with a peculiar radiance from this last testament. The first provision is that his debts shall be paid promptly. All the world needs the example of kept obligations. The second item makes generous provision for his wife; and then comes the direction that at her death all his slaves shall be given freedom. . . . Next follow devices of funds to aid education of poor or orphaned children, and for the endowment of a 'university in a central part of the United States.' Another specific bequest goes to Liberty Hall Academy, now Washington and Lee University, at Lexington, Virginia. A list of debtors are forgiven their debts. To each of five nephews he gave one of his swords, with an injunction not to unsheathe them for the purpose of shedding blood except it be for self-defense or in defense of their country and its rights, and in the latter case to keep them unsheathed and prefer falling with them in their hands to the relinquishment thereof. There is no selection of words wherewith more eloquently to express the full duty and obligation of a good citizen to his country. Let us be thankful that the spirit of that injunction has been borne in upon the nation he founded and animates it even to this day."

## Last Will and Testament

"As a charter of good citizenship and patriotic purposes this last will and testament has been an inspiration many times to me. I commend its thoughtful reading to whoever would emulate his example. Indeed, as we are gathered here, representatives of a grateful and reverent nation, to signalize the consummation of one more public bequest of George Washington, I can think of nothing more appropriate than to urge the study of the farewell address and the last will and testament, as complements of each other. Neither of them can be fully appreciated without the other. The farewell address was the final adjuration of the soldier, the statesman, the founder. The will and testament was the last word of the Christian citizen, the loving husband, the devoted kinsman—and the provident man of business."

"I am prone to believe they contain a chart by which the captains and pilots of a world in distress, seeking harborage from battering storms and raging, unknown deeps, might well lay the course of civilization itself."

"Within a brief century and a half, the American people under Washington's inspiration have created a great nation, added to the dominion of liberty and of opportunity, and we may hope, afforded a helpful example to the world. It has not been accomplished without heavy sacrifices. At fearful cost we had to wipe out ambiguity in the Constitution and reestablish union where disunion threatened. In a conflict well nigh as wide as the world, we were called to draw the sword for humanity and the relief of oppression. Very recently we have paused to speak tribute to those who sacrificed in that struggle for civilization's preservation. We cannot too often or too earnestly repeat that tribute; and we consecrate this institution as a memorial and a shrine, in reminder to all the future of the services and sacrifices of our heroes of the world war."

## REPORT DISCUSSES FILIPINO PLEAS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

The final draft of the report of the Wood-Forbes Mission which investigated conditions in the Philippine Islands, was submitted yesterday to Secretary Weeks and later was laid before President Harding. Mr. Forbes discussed the report with Mr. Weeks and accompanied the secretary to the White House.

The report was understood to contain the Mission's recommendation relative to Filipino pleas for independence.

## USE OF GOLDEN RULE URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Application of the Golden Rule in industry was the topic by prearrangement in many of the churches of Greater Boston on Sunday and at a meeting in Faneuil Hall. Practically all the speakers urged its application as a solution of the problems in industrial relations. The meetings were held under the auspices of the Greater Boston Federation of Churches, the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ and the Boston Central Labor Union.

## ESTATE PAYS STATE \$86,471

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island—The payment of \$86,471.84 as a transfer tax has been made to the State of Rhode Island by the estate of Edith Knight. The testator left \$565,000 in public bequests, which will be expended under the inheritance tax law with the final accounting and the payment of the 4 per cent due the State.

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## BOSTON ACCLAIMS FERDINAND FOCH

Citizens, Officials and Former  
Soldiers Honor Allied Leader  
and Pledge to Seek, With  
France, the Peace of the World

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—To Ferdinand Foch, Marshal of France, and through him to his people, citizens of Boston and Massachusetts, officials of city and State, and men who served in the world war arose yesterday as one to pay tribute. Into the 12 hours of the former allied leader's visit were crowded ceremonies of welcome, constant acclaim and academic honors, through all of which honor to the man and his achievement was voiced side by side with honor to the Republic of France. Even as Lafayette was greeted 137 years ago, so, also, did the people of the Commonwealth greet Ferdinand Foch.

The arrival of the Marshal's train began the testimony of honor. Met at the terminal by the Lieutenant-Governor, the visitor was taken immediately to the State House where the Governor awaited him. As the party approached the Capitol, guns on historic Boston Common boomed forth salute. From the flagstaffs of the State House the flag of France flew with the Stars and Stripes, and for the first time in the history of Massachusetts the flag of the Commonwealth gave way to the banner of another nation. Lining the hallways leading to the Hall of Flags, where the Governor awaited, were men who had served France in her hour of need.

Welcoming Marshal Foch as the "savior of democracy and of civilization," Channing H. Cox, Governor of the Commonwealth, bestowed upon the visitor a commemorative medal from the citizenship of Massachusetts. He urged that it be accepted as testimony of the sympathy, respect, gratitude and love of these people for those of France, adding, "may the spirit which it typifies further cement the bonds that shall forever hold America in understanding and in unified high endeavor with your country, which has from the first day of our search for liberty richly contributed to our welfare—your country, glorious, dauntless, immortal France."

## Tribute to Liberty

In accepting the medal, Marshal Foch paid tribute to Massachusetts as the "cradle of liberty," where was reared the ideal which brought freedom in the past, and which moved the citizens of the Commonwealth to strike to preserve that freedom in 1917. From the State House, always through lanes of applauding, cheering people, the visitor went to the City Hall, where he was welcomed by Andrew J. Peters, Mayor of Boston, and presented with a golden key to the city. From the City Hall, the Marshal's party went to Boston College, where the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred.

At luncheon the Mayor and the citizens of Boston were hosts to Marshal Foch and to his hosts in the Commonwealth, the Massachusetts Department of the American Legion. Testifying their allegiance to the man who had led them in France, the members of the legion unanimously accepted the resignation of James T. Duane as commander of the Massachusetts department, and with equal unanimity, indorsed the man named as successor—Ferdinand Foch.

A parade, in which the American Legion was the dominant part, but which included other units of special services, was the feature of the afternoon. Instead of reviewing the parade as it passed, the marshal and his party rode along the line of march where the units had drawn up awaiting him. Cheers and acclaim rippled along the



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lines of spectators as the marshal passed, smiling quietly and modestly acknowledging the constant tribute.

## Honorary Degree

At Harvard University Marshal Foch received the degree of Doctor of Laws, bestowed upon him as the soldier, scholar and teacher, who destroyed military rule in Prussia, "and saved for free peoples their heritage of liberty." He paid a brief visit to the university, and the sincerity of the academic honor conferred was emphasized by the sincerity of the less academic welcome.

At the banquet tendered in the evening by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, Arthur Prentice Rugg, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, spoke for the citizens of the State. He pointed out that Marshal Foch had added another article to the code of war in establishing that the moral factor is the most important element of success, and that it is utterly opposed to aggressive war. Marshal Foch, he said, has laid down "a principle of peace."

In reply the Marshal particularly emphasized the question of peace, asking why the unity of sentiment, action and hope should not be applied to the achievement and perpetuation of peace as it was applied to winning victory in a war for right. The attitudes and ideals which brought victory in war can bring victory for peace as well, he said.

## As the last ceremony of the Marshal's visit an honorary degree was conferred at the annual fall convocation of Boston University. And with this final honor Ferdinand Foch moved on to receive more honors and acclaim, but left behind the memory of a quiet smile, the figure of a warrior who fights wars for peace and right, and not for war's sake.

## Marshal Foch in Rhode Island

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island—Rhode Island paid its respects to Marshal Ferdinand Foch of France in the few hours which he spent in the state on Sunday. From the time of his arrival in this city shortly after 3 o'clock until he left Providence for his special car several hours later, thousands of persons saw and cheered the commander of the allied armies in the great war. Brown University broke away from a tradition and conferred an honorary degree on Sunday, the recipient being the marshal and the degree that of doctor of laws.

## CHICAGO TEAMSTERS STRIKE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Illinois—Efforts to settle the strike of 5000 teamsters failed yesterday. Violence was reported by the police in several instances when pickets interfered with drivers at freight terminals. At a meeting on Sunday night, the International Brotherhood of Teamsters and Chauffeurs rejected a \$3 a week wage cut fixed by E. J. Warner, arbitrator in the dispute with employers. The Chicago Teamsters Union, an independent organization, accepted the reduction, but the rank and file walked out with the International.

Up to now Congress has been blamed largely for the failure of the Administration to bring war profiteers to justice, since the legislation passed yesterday has been pending many months. A. Mitchell Palmer, former Attorney-General, also came in for his share of the blame. Now Congress wipes its hands of the affair, and any further delay in prosecuting contractors will have to be answered by the former Attorney-General.

Hundreds of cases are being prepared, the Attorney-General has informed Congress, and criminal prosecution will be brought in many of them before long.

## WAR PROFITEERS TO BE PROSECUTED

Congress, by Action of Senate,  
Extends to Six Years Time  
in Which Government May  
Bring Suits for Penalties

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Congress has put the prosecution of "war profiteers" squarely up to the Administration. It sent to President Harding for his approval the long-delayed bill extending from three to six years the time in which the Department of Justice may bring criminal proceedings against contractors and others who are alleged to have defrauded the government out of millions during the war period.

When the legislation was called up in the Senate yesterday afternoon, under the plea that these alleged profiteers must not be allowed to escape prison bars, it was passed without a dissenting vote. Already having passed the House of Representatives, it was prepared for the President's signature.

If President Harding signs it, which senators believe he surely will do, proceedings may be instituted immediately in 2000 Shipping Board cases. Robert M. La Follette (R.), Senator from Wisconsin, called that fact to the attention of the Senate in urging passage of the bill. The period in which prosecution could have been brought against these ship contractors and operators under the law as it stood expired on Friday. It was this situation that caused the Senate to take the tardy but effective measures to make it possible for the Attorney-General to continue his plans for spreading a legal dragnet for profiteers and others who got rich quickly through taking illegal advantage of the government.

Actual hostilities closed three years ago last Friday, a great majority of the cases would have been outlawed by action of the statute of limitation. These cases are now all reopened to prosecution, it is claimed, and will be for another three years under the legislation provided by Congress.

Up to now Congress has been blamed largely for the failure of the Administration to bring war profiteers to justice, since the legislation passed yesterday has been pending many months. A. Mitchell Palmer, former Attorney-General, also came in for his share of the blame. Now Congress wipes its hands of the affair, and any further delay in prosecuting contractors will have to be answered by the former Attorney-General.

Hundreds of cases are being prepared, the Attorney-General has informed Congress, and criminal prosecution will be brought in many of them before long.

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## MR. MAURA AND THE REPUBLICAN CHIEF

Leaders of Diametrically Opposed Spanish Parties Exchange Their Views on Matters of National Importance

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

MADRID, Spain—No date has been fixed at the time of writing, for the opening of Parliament. The very point as to whether the sessions of the Cortes should be resumed at this stage or not is being made a political question of almost the first magnitude in the way with which all are so familiar. The elements opposed to the reopening, although they do not plainly declare themselves, are some sections of the Conservative Party, and the military. The Premier, Antonio Maura, is evidently convinced that resumption is the right thing, and passively agrees to it, but he is apparently harassed with anxieties born of the conflicting desires, and recently sought some sort of consolation very strangely in a conversation with Alexander Lerroux, the Radical-Republican leader, who has been one of the most discussed interviews that have been conducted for some time.

But the "Epoca," which is Conservative official opinion as far as there is anything of the kind at present, and is not at all tied to the Mauraists while yet supporting them, makes it clear that Parliament should be in activity again, and that when it reasonably should in all matters take the national and not the party view, indicating that here is a great opportunity. So there is, but such opportunities, even if not on quite such an impressive scale, have been presented before and have been sadly wasted. What is known now is that some sections, chiefly of the Left, are determined to press their views and that from such an attitude, undesirable political consequences may follow. Yet there is a general feeling that would seek to explore cannot be overlooked, and to the sole discretion of military and other elements for their elucidation.

### Parties' Opinions on Morocco

The "Epoca" observes that it is necessary to insist on the overwhelming importance of the work that within a short period will be entrusted to Parliament. Mere questions of politics, it says, mark before the accumulation of problems of the first magnitude. All that appears as the chief objective of the Cortes has an essentially national character, as to which all may express their views without any of the prejudice of party. Nobody, it continues, would be so stupid as to pretend that the attitude of the Conservatives on the one hand and that of the Liberals on the other toward the problem of Morocco can be the same. Poses and party pretences must now disappear, and everybody must speak conscientiously, so that from the debates there may arise a national result that may be taken as the normal standard. "Who can deny that this is a matter of the most vital importance, and that within it are bound up the present and future of Spain, her security and her prestige, her international personality in the European concert?"

"Then," the paper remarks, "there is the budget, and it cannot be permitted that this shall be either a fiction or a mere index of expenditure. The terrifying deficit—as it really is without any exaggerated use of words—must be made to disappear to the utmost possible extent. Much cutting down may be necessary; mortgages, increase of taxation and the discovery of new sources for taxes, and all of that cannot be done without discovering a national convergence of views, so that the work of reconstruction in national finance may not suffer from the divisions of parties, but may be nationalized."

### Railway Problem Not in Sphere

"There is the railway problem also, which was not settled before because of political passions. It is one of great urgency for the Treasury, and it becomes of greater importance now than ever in order that by a good system of railways the wealth of the country may be brought forth and utilized. In bringing such a thing about there should be no more display of the party spirit than in the other cases. Also there is the question of the tariffs, which not only affects all interests, producers and consumers, but is a diplomatic matter enabling the commercial treaties to be adjusted to a line of conduct in foreign policy. The question of the Bank of Spain also calls for prompt settlement."

From the mention of these, the article concludes, it was possible to understand the importance of the parliamentary effort about to be undertaken, and if to these questions there were added the social problem, which had not disappeared but was still latent, the question of the very necessary judicial reforms, the matter of military and naval organization, and so forth, who could not perceive the vast importance of the work that had to be done? The Cortes had before it a session that would be unique in its

trial of capacity for wide outlook and patriotism. It was earnestly to be desired that Providence would bring it well out of the trial. So said the "Epoca."

### A Satisfactory Interlude

The affair of the aforementioned conversation between Mr. Maura and Mr. Lerroux, two of the most widely separated elements in Spanish politics, is being much discussed. When asked about it, the Premier said that it was found that he and the Republican chief had certain similar points of view that were not unharmonious, and for the general good it was agreeable that they should have an informal conversation upon them. He had had much pleasure in listening to him.

As to Mr. Lerroux, who for one thing is commonly a little erratic—more so than is agreeable to his supporters at times—and for another is apparently not so much convinced in these days as he used to be of the good of Republicanism, when it was suggested to him that as Republican chief he really ought not to go having interviews with ultra-Conservative Premier, he replied with some indignation that if there had been a question of an interview with the King there might have been something in the objection; but as it was a case merely of the head of the government, oppressed by the responsibility of his office and the many weighty problems that were laid upon him, it was an entirely different matter. He went on to explain how the interview came about, saying that he had had a conversation with an intimate friend of his, who was so much attracted by certain views he expounded that he expressed the desire that Mr. Maura should be made acquainted with them, and took steps forthwith to make arrangements for the talk. "We discussed," Mr. Lerroux says, "all the national and international problems that he before the country. I listened with much pleasure to the sufficiently detailed explanation that Mr. Maura made to me of the most important, and in my turn, I permitted myself to express my views upon them. There were coincidences and discrepancies, but I do not feel authorized to reveal the sense of the interview."

### Opening of Parliament Now Unsafe

"I think this florescence of patriotism, which is the faith of Spain in her own destinies, the faith of public opinion, which is so opportune that from it we all expect a national revival, ought not to be hindered or damaged. While our brothers fight in Africa, while the work of vindication of our arms is in progress, so long as no definite decision upon the Moroccan problem is reached, I consider that the opening of Parliament is, to say the least, risky. If the Cortes were a real representation of the country this risk would not exist; Parliament would place the supreme interest of the country above all other interests. But the Parliamentary organ has deficiencies of which we are all aware and we should be able to see in moments like these how egoisms and ambitions would take their road."

"It would be better that none of these things should be allowed. I have faced many unpopularity; here is one more of them. However, what I have just said answers to a state of my conscience, and I neither fear anybody nor wish to hide what I think, so let it all be told."

### AUSTRALIANS READY FOR FLEET

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office  
MELBOURNE, Victoria—While all Australia stands back of Sir Joseph Cook's declaration that if the United States warships visit the Commonwealth they will receive the same welcome which the American fleet was given in 1908, it is gradually being understood that the pleasure aroused by earlier announcements was premature. America would not send her fleet overseas on the eve of the Washington Conference, even if the expense were not a factor, as such an act would seem like a parade of naval strength. Those, however, who look forward to closer relations between the two Anglo-Saxon nations have found material for comment in the hearty good feeling shown by Australian public men toward this proposed naval visit.

### NOTED PROHIBITIONIST IN INDIA

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor  
ALLAHABAD, India—William E. Johnson, the American prohibition advocate, is now touring India. Mr. Johnson said that his sole idea in coming to India was to explain the advantages of prohibition, and in particular to show the benefit it had been to America since its adoption.

## FUTILE ARGUMENTS OF VIVISECTIONISTS

Opponents of the Practice in Britain Are Objects of Criticism Which, It Is Claimed, Is Entirely Unfounded in Fact

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England—That the recent American lecturing tour of Walter R. Hadwen, president of the British Union for the Abolition of Vivisection, was an unequalled success, is the opinion of Miss Beatrice E. Kidd, secretary of the union, who was responsible for all the preliminary arrangements of the tour, and who has had to deal with the mass of correspondence arising out of it.

"There is no doubt," said Miss Kidd to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, "that Dr. Hadwen's trip to America has been an unequalled success, and that it will have far-reaching effects in the crusade against vivisection, vaccination, and inoculation. Dr. Hadwen himself is so pleased with his visit that, busy man though he is, he intends to cross the Atlantic again next year in response to the invitations he has already received. While in America, efforts were made to induce prominent vivisectionists and advocates of vivisection to debate the question publicly with him, but all to no purpose, much to the disappointment, but not to the surprise, of Dr. Hadwen, who always likes to give the public an opportunity of hearing both sides of the case."

### Attempts to Nullify Good Offices

"Now that Dr. Hadwen is back in England the vivisectionists and their friends are active enough in their attempts to destroy the good effects of his tour," continued Miss Kidd. "They seem to have got hold of Ernest Harold Baynes, who is described by the Philadelphia Public Ledger of August 28 as a noted lecturer on humane subjects, a lover of animals, and a worker for the 'dumb brothers.' This gentleman has been busy attacking the literature of the British Union and other anti-vivisection societies. He takes as an instance the name of Lawson Tait, the English surgeon, whose denunciations of vivisection are given a prominent place in our publications, and says that although Professor Tait had written against vivisection, he later commended it, a fact which Mr. Baynes says the 'antis' forgot to note."

"It is true," said Miss Kidd, "that in 1882 Tait said that while he disbelieved in vivisection for surgery, he thought that it might be of some use in bacteriology." In the Medical Press and Circular of May, 1899, however, he wrote that the experiments of Koch, Pasteur, and Lister—all of them experimentalists in bacteriology—had done nothing but cover the medical profession with ridicule. While again on April 26, 1899, Professor Tait moved, from the platform of the St. James Hall, the following resolution: "That this meeting wholly disapproves of experimenting on living animals, as being crude in conception, unscientific in its nature, and incapable of being sustained by any accurate or beneficial results applicable to man."

### Sir Frederick Treves' Position

"Another of Mr. Baynes' tricks," went on Miss Kidd, "is to represent us as claiming Sir Frederick Treves as an anti-vivisectionist, because, to quote the Philadelphia Ledger, that surgeon 'had happened, in discussing a single case, to mention that vivisection had not helped him in that one problem.' In no single instance," said Miss Kidd, "have we represented Sir Frederick Treves as being an anti-vivisectionist. On the contrary we have always, when quoting him, stated that he was a vivisectionist, thus making his statement all the more telling. Sir Frederick Treves' open confession that not only did experiments on dogs fail to help him in his work on the human subject, but that they actually hindered him, and that in the end he had to unlearn all that these experiments had taught him, has been of considerable value to the anti-vivisection cause."

"Mr. Baynes says that our literature is unworthy and that it 'deliberately, with full knowledge and intention, suppresses the truth in the interests of our propaganda. As to that,' said Miss Kidd, 'the best reply is that no one has ever claimed the £100 which we are prepared to give to any charity—an offer which we place in a conspicuous position during our shop campaigns—the moment we are proved guilty of a misstatement. Also you may be sure that our British vivisectionists would have tripped us up

before this if they could have done so, and as a proof of their keen desire to catch us I need only mention the successful action which Stephen Paget of the Research Defense Society brought against us for publishing a quite uncontroversial pamphlet giving the names and addresses of vivisectionists, together with nature and number of experiments performed by them, the accuracy of which the prosecution never questioned. Our defense was that this pamphlet, by an oversight, did not give the printer's name, a blunder which occurred during the war."

"In his defense of vivisection Mr. Baynes says that in genuine medical literature he learned of its vital and unquestioned usefulness," concluded Miss Kidd. "Had he read enough genuine medical literature he would have found that vivisectionists, like doctors, disagree. It was this disagreement that led Dr. Hadwen, who had been brought up to believe in it, to investigate vivisection for himself, with the result that he is the whole-hearted, uncompromising anti-vivisectionist that he now is."

## SYRIAN RESIDENTS OF THE ARGENTINE

Consul of That South American Republic, at Beirut, Has Praise for Syrians in His Country

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BEIRUT, Syria—The Consul of the Argentine Republic at Beirut, Gruning Rosas, in response to a letter which appeared in the "Syrie," requested the editor of the "Reveil" to publish the following reply:

"I have read in the 'Syrie,' under the title 'Emigrate to the Argentine,' an extract from a letter written by a Lebanese resident of Buenos Aires to one of his compatriots, in terms which, while surprising me, have not been able to make me fear a sudden reversal of opinion in this country with regard to mine."

To counteract some of the gratuitous assertions in the letter, Mr. Rosas quoted an extract witnessing to the good economic position of the Argentine from the message of the President of that nation, after which he continued:

"A direct line of steamers has recently been established between Buenos Aires and Beirut, by the Argentine Government, for the speedy transfer of parcel-post packages. There are important Beirut firms which are already interested in the importation of preserved meats and cattle, especially of the so-called 'chilled beef,' which we sell in England for 50 Syrian piasters, or 10 francs the roth (a Syrian weight equivalent to about 2½ kilos). Syria, on the other hand, can export to us oil, unspiced, carpets, and fancy wooden articles inlaid with mother-of-pearl."

"As to the riots to which the Lebanese residents' letter referred, I can say that there were a few acts of terrorism which had no serious consequences; they took place during strikes but were dealt with energetically and very severely by the government. But these occurrences did not take place in the proportions represented in the 'Syrie.' They were the work of a few sectaries who had succeeded in shipping into our country; the government by opportune measures recently decreed, has proscribed the entry into our country of this dangerous element, a fruit of the war."

"I am in a position to state that of the Syrian and Lebanese emigrants who revisit their country, 90 per cent are established in the Argentine Republic. All the Syrians and Lebanese enjoy a very good reputation in our country and are noted for their intelligence, probity and their good manners. (Signed) "GRUNING ROSAS," Consul of the Argentine Republic."

## NEGROES OF WORLD PRESENT DEMANDS

End of Distinction of Race and Color and the Expulsion of "Whites" From African Colonies Part of Their Program

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

BRUSSELS, Belgium—The recent meeting in Brussels of a large congress of the colored races has been resumed in Paris, where, after four important sittings and after announcing a further congress for 1923, it has disbanded after voting for a bill by which the colored race demands:

(1) That civilized men recognize civilized men without distinction of color and race.

(2) The creation of local institutions in countries inhabited by backward collectivities, and progressively adapted to the development of native centers.

(3) Organization of compulsory education subordinate to the respect and preservation of native art.

(4) Liberty to retain their religion and social customs.

(5) Progressive restitution to the educated blacks of their lands and natural belongings and the defense thereof.

(6) Institution by the colonial powers, under the management of the League of Nations, of an international institute appointed to solve all problems arising with regard to the evolution and protection of the black race.

(7) Creation of a department in the international labor exchange to specially protect and safeguard the native workers.

The world, according to the congressionists, is in face of two contingencies: in the first place, the complete apportionment of Africa between two or three great powers with a right and social privileges, absolutely equal for the black and white citizens; or, if this is not possible, then the dream of founding new African states ruled by the blacks themselves.

### Opinion in Belgium Itself

In Belgium itself a cold welcome was given to the congress generally. The Neptune, an important organ of the Belgian press, stated: "We are not to wonder here whether the 13,000,000 colored people in the United States have or have not the right to complain of the proceedings of the white population toward them. It is true the right of voting has solemnly been warranted them, then parsimoniously granted to them. However so, the fact is that the American Negroes, of whom some are rich, have their program of race and political claims, and that the movement has crossed the frontiers and oceans to the East Indies and from thence to Africa. The promoters, in default of their movement of freedom, in America or in the African colonies, have established their center of propaganda at Monrovia, capital of the Negro Republic of Liberia. They have two chiefs—the mayor of Monrovia, Gabriel Johnson, at the head of the Universal Association for the Fate of the Blacks, and Marcus Garvey, a native of Jamaica and temporary President of Africa."

The confessed aim of the movement is to free their brother Negroes of Africa by expelling the "whites" from all the colonies. The means of attaining this is not only in wit and propaganda. Hear what the "Dépêche Coloniale" of Paris writes in its issue of June 16: "From a practical stand-

point, these are the results: In September, 1919, formation of a shipping company with a capital of \$10,000,000, entirely paid up, called the Black Star Line, exclusively of black men, whose ships will ply to the three main centers of the black race—the United States, East Indies and Africa; the dispatch of a number of delegates in all the countries of the black race; the meeting in Paris of a colored congress; the institution in New York, on August 1, 1920, of the first parliament of the Blacks, motions voted and unanimously cheered by 25,000 black assistants; the proclamation on August 31 of the 'Rights of Black Men,' and the organization of a universal black Republic.

### How Doctrine Is Spread

"The capital of this Republic will be Monrovia, capital of Liberia. A house of lords of the black populations of the world will periodically meet there. A newspaper, The Negro World, spreads the black doctrine, and the propaganda undertaken meets a warm welcome. In this way, the Black Star Line—which already possesses three liners and will soon have five—has, to the present date, already transported to Monrovia several hundreds of American Negro emigrants. The aim of this vast organization is clearly confessed. It is a question, as repeatedly stated by Marcus Garvey, to give Africa to the Africans, hence to expel England, France, and Belgium from their African colonies."

The Belgian Colonial Secretary, L. Frank, recently made the following reflections on the Negro Congress: "I do not know whether you have seen the appeal to the world by the Negro Congress whereby it is stated that the Belgians have not assured to the natives the property of their land and that we did not have their own government and direct their future policy. The promoters do not know the native situation in the Congo. They have given very little attention to the problem of the black race in Africa, otherwise they would not have spoken of the Congo as they did."

"Everybody knows that the native property and the 'sui generis' right of harvesting, gathering, and so forth, are absolutely respected in the Congo. We have not been desirous of adopting the system of native restrictions in force in other colonies, and which consists of penning the natives in certain lands and have the others at the disposal of the white man. As a respect for the black populations, we have considered the native property and their rights relative thereto had likewise to be respected."

"Likewise labor is free and the native recovers entirely the fruit of his toil, and far from from not allowing the natives to deal with their own government, our policy has been to maintain everywhere the native institutions, to develop and reinforce them with a view to enabling the natives to rule themselves under our control and superior management. But we do not think that statesmanship is an article for export to the Congo. As to education, we do not consider the scholar education to be needed there as it is in Europe, but rather a technical and professional training adapted to the native which is the condition required for the improvement of our subjects."

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## AGREEMENT ON IRISH PRISONS INSPECTION

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland—General satisfaction greeted the announcement that, as the result of a decision of the conference in London, an arrangement had been arrived at between the Irish "republican army" liaison officer and the commander-in-chief of the forces in Ireland to have the internment camps and prisons inspected. The accounts of the ill-treatment of prisoners emanating from these centers have been persistent and so inimical to peace it was considered high time either to ameliorate their condition or to put a stop to reports which might possibly be exaggerated. Colonel Andrews is representing the military, Mr. Chippendale the Irish Prisons Board, and Commandant Staines the Irish delegation.

Judge Bodkin, when adjudicating in a recent compensation claim at Ennis, County Clare, asked the county inspector, who was present, whether he did not think it exceeding unfair of the authorities to refuse to have cases heard in which allegations were made against crown forces, while allegations against rebels were allowed to be heard, adding: "I say publicly that the prohibition against hearing such compensation cases in open court is preposterous."

Two County Clare Roman Catholic priests, the Rev. M. McKenna and the Rev. M. Gaynor, have recently been released from Limerick jail after six months' imprisonment to which they were sentenced by general court-martial in May last. It was brought out that documents were found in their house dealing with Dail Eireann activities. Another paper was represented to contain a pledge binding them to refuse British protection and place themselves under that of the Irish "republican army."

The awards for "injuries to person and property" in the 26 counties of Southern Ireland have already reached nearly £9,500,000, and about one-half of this goes to Cork City and County. In Kerry the sums awarded are upward of £500,000. For the burning of the Ballymacelligott and Ballydwyer creameries £7500 and £3300, respectively, were awarded by Judge Cusack, who protested that military damage ought not to be charged to the ratepayers. Judge Bodkin's awards in Clare are now over £600,000 and Judge O'Brien's in Kilkenny nearly £18,000. Over £116,000 was assessed by Judge Green at Dundalk. Lord Muskerry is claiming £121,650 for the burning of Springfield Castle and its contents, in County Limerick.

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## BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

CANADIAN BANKER  
REVIEWS FINANCES

President of Molsons Discusses  
Lessened Activity in Business  
and Cautiously Talks About  
the General Outlook

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Canadian News Office

MONTREAL, Quebec.—The statements submitted to the shareholders at the sixty-sixth annual general meeting of the Molsons Bank were satisfactory as regards the business of the year recently concluded. It was shown that the bank now controlled assets of almost \$32,000,000. The profits reported were \$752,389, compared with \$832,718 in the preceding year, which was a record period in respect of earnings. Out of them and those carried forward from 1920 the 12 per cent dividend was paid on the capital of \$4,000,000; provision was made for the heavy special taxes levied by Parliament and for minor purposes; and \$500,000 was set apart as a contingent fund. It was shown that the bank now had a reserve fund of \$5,000,000, or 125 per cent of its capital.

William Molson Macpherson, the president, was cautious in his remarks on the general outlook. "The lessened activity in business is seen in the decrease in the year of about \$180,000,000 in the fact that the chartered banks, which are now about \$1,443,000,000, and in a decrease of nearly 20 per cent in the circulation of the banks," he said, reviewing the financial situation in Canada as a whole. "The deposits in the banks have been reduced by about \$149,000,000 during the year, the total being at present about \$1,800,000,000. Comparing, however, the savings deposits at present with those of four years ago, we see the large increase of \$300,000,000, in spite of the fact that the public have taken up nearly \$2,000,000,000 of government securities. The continued fall in prices has caused further shrinkage in inventory values, and business men generally have had this difficulty and others to contend with during the year; consequently their bankers have not been free from anxiety. It is, however, now thought by many that what can be considered normal levels have in many lines been reached."

"What production in the western provinces this year will slightly exceed last year's crop in quantity, but will realize far less when marketed. The farmers throughout the country are getting lower prices for all their products than they did a year or so ago, and this, with the lessened production, is reflected in the decrease in the savings deposits in the banks. Those engaged in the cattle industry had to contend with the lack of pasture and a heavy drop in prices. The banks generally, after consultation with the Minister of Finance, have assured him that they will continue to give the necessary assistance to those holding live stock and thus these people will have an opportunity to carry their cattle in the hope of enhanced values. There has been a considerable falling off in the foreign trade of Canada since last we met. We have especially felt the lessened demand for our lumber and pulp, but there are clear indications of an improvement."

## CHICAGO MARKETS

CHICAGO, Illinois.—Wheat prices weakened perceptibly yesterday after a strong opening, and closing quotations were between 3 and 4 points lower, with December at 1.05½ and May at 1.09½. Corn declined fractionally, December closing at 46½ and May at 52½. Provisions were easy. December rye 79¼, December old 79¼, May rye 83¼, December barley 57, November lard 8.50, January lard 8.27, March lard 8.47, May lard 8.70, January ribs 7.07, May ribs 7.47.

## EGYPTIAN COTTON AGREEMENT

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—William J. Love, vice-president of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, has issued an announcement that an agreement has been reached by the shipping board with the Liverpool lines on all of the major points respecting a sharing of the Egyptian cotton movement. Details of the agreement will not be made public until notice of acceptance by the British has been received from the shipping board's representative in London.

WESTINGHOUSE RESUMES IN FULL  
PITTSBURGH, Pennsylvania.—The Westinghouse Air Brake Company, which has been operating at about 60 per cent capacity, has resumed in full, employing 4000 men.

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FIR, OAK  
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STEELS LOWER IN  
NEW YORK MARKET

Prospective Advantages of Arm-  
ament Reduction Take Fire  
Out of Attack by Bears

NEW YORK, New York.—Prospects for relief from taxation and the prospective stimulus to peace industries that may result from the United States proposal for armament reduction took considerable of the fire out of the attacks of the shorts yesterday in the stock market and the recessions of from one to four points in steels and other allied war materiel groups were comparatively small. Such a movement might well be expected as a first reaction but on sober second thought the street received the Washington news very well, realizing the tremendous and far-reaching value of such a movement.

Industrials, rails and specialties were weak only sympathetically. Call money was as low as 4 per cent. Oils also displayed weakness, Standard Oil of New Jersey featuring this group. Government and domestic bonds were slightly lower. Sales totaled \$77,400 shares.

At the close quotations were: Bethlehem Steel B 54½, off 3¼; Crucible Steel 52½, off 3¼; Standard Oil of New Jersey 166, off 9¼; Standard Oil of California 88½, off 2¼; Pullman 105½, off 2¼; American Locomotive 93½, off 1¼; Baldwin Locomotive 93½, off 1¼.

Trading was comparatively active in the stock market last week, and, although there were only four sessions, the turnover was about equal to that of the previous week. The sessions preceding the holidays were particularly active. Most stocks showed gains over the week before, advances of one to three points being numerous. The general strength was visible even in railroad stocks, which have lagged somewhat in the recent upward movement. Rails advanced, on the average, more than one point during the week, moving from 72.43 to 73.51. Industrials displayed a notable gain, the average advancing from 73.91, Nov. 5, to 76.46, Nov. 12. The copper average moved up from 27.97 to 28.08 during the week.

That the action of the stock market is ample evidence of returning confidence seems to be the consensus of opinion among stock brokers.

Following are the sales of some prominent stocks for the week ending November 12, 1921, with the highest, lowest and last quotations:

	High	Low	Last
16,300 Allis Chalmers	36½	35½	35½
2,600 Am Agr Chem	31½	30½	31
800 Am Bosch Mag	33	32½	33
20,700 Am Can	31½	30½	31½
5,800 Am Car & Ferry	137½	132	134
15,700 Am Int Corp	27½	26	27
11,200 Am Loco	94½	91½	94½
14,400 Am Sil Fdries	20½	27½	30½
10,900 Am Sugar	56½	53½	55½
36,700 Am Tel & Tel	111½	109½	111½
11,900 Am Woolen	78½	76½	78½
15,600 Atl Gulf	31½	28½	30½
99,500 Baldwin	86½	89½	85½
18,900 Beth St	58½	55½	55½
6,500 Burns Bros	113	110	112
9,900 Can Pac	115½	112½	114½
8,900 Cent Lea	30½	28½	30½
4,400 Chandler	47½	44½	46½
24,300 Corn Prods	89½	86½	88½
15,500 Conden	32½	31½	32½
16,000 Fairbanks	67½	62½	65½
9,800 End-Johnson	73½	70½	72½
77,100 Gen Asphalt	65½	61½	64½
6,900 Gen Elec	135½	133	134½
115,400 Gen Motors	124	109½	111½
4,600 Gen Harv	78½	75	76½
15,900 Int Paper	56	52	55½
4,200 Lack Steel	42	40½	41½
5,700 Marine Pfd	51½	49½	51½
186,900 Nat Pet	114½	108	114½
6,000 N Y Central	73½	71½	72
4,600 New Haven	14½	13½	13½
46,900 No Pacific	79½	75	78½
60,900 Pac Oil	46½	43½	46
62,300 Pan Pet A	51½	45½	48½
12,000 Pennsylvania	36½	34½	36
15,400 Pure Oil	38½	34½	36½
17,100 Reading	71½	69	70½
4,900 Rep I & S	51½	48½	50½
18,600 Royal Dutch	50½	48	49½
20,000 Sears Roebuck	68½	65½	66½
1,300 Shell Trans	27½	26½	27½
16,900 So Pacific	79½	77½	78½
13,800 St Oil of Cal	92	83½	91½
10,600 St Oil of N J	176	153½	175½
4,600 St Oil of N J pfd	112	110½	111½
52,100 Studebaker	75½	73	74½
3,800 Un Fruit	119½	115½	118½
17,500 U S Rubber	49½	46½	49½
73,000 U S Steel	83½	80½	83½

\*Ex-dividend.

SHOE AND LEATHER  
MARKETS REPORT

Demand for Footwear Keeping  
Up With Prospects for Further  
Increase by January Although  
Some Labor Problems Appear

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Massachusetts.—A considerable portion of the Boston shoe market seems to be wrestling with labor problems. The lack of uniformity in shoemakers' wages in New England, and those outside its borders, is the root of the unrest. While this does not apply to all lines, there are enough affected to put certain lines in the dull list.

However, the demand for shoes appears out of proportion to prevailing conditions. Manufacturers of such goods report from two to four months' work ahead of the cutting rooms. In the west business is reported as slowing up a bit, but that is attributed to the desire to reduce stocks preparatory to the taking of inventories.

Shoe factories in the south are said to be in a sold-up condition on all staple lines, especially in the cheaper grades, and buyers are seen frequently in the Boston market to obtain similar shoes for substitution, but with scant success, as Boston merchants are also booked ahead on shoes of the same character.

It is generally believed that the January demand will be featured by an activity in all grades increasing as the unemployed enter the ranks of the employed, and thus cause more money to circulate through the hands of the laboring class which is really the great asset of the retail distributors.

## Packer Hide Market

The sale of packer hides keeps up very well, largely expedited by the liberal bookings of sole and upper leather for shipments abroad.

The following list of sales were reported by the packers last week:

	1921	1920
35,000 Oct-Nov branded cows	11½	13
3,000 Oct-Nov light native cows	19	17
4,000 July to Nov hvy native cows	14½	22
4,500 Jan to May hvy nat cows	10	21
8,000 Jan to Dec native bulls	8½	15
5,000 Jan to Dec sprdy nat strs	18	28
2,000 Jan to May sprdy nat strs	14	22
40,000 Oct-Nov Colorado steers	14	16
5,500 Oct-Nov light Texas steers	13½	16
15,000 Oct-Nov hvy Texas steers	15½	17
12,000 Oct-Nov ex-it Tex steers	11½	13
9,000 Oct-Nov butbranded strs	15	17
7,000 Oct-Nov native steers	19½	23

Every selection offered by the packers was either bought up, or nearly so, which would indicate much better leather conditions than tanners admit, notwithstanding that a week's sales of over 150,000 hides is too significant for the leather trade to deny that these contracts were placed with no set purpose in view.

Statistics show that stocks of leather on hand are about the same as those published in October, nevertheless it does not require a very close scrutiny to note a much better feeling in the leather district of Boston than was observable last July.

Last summer's crop of hides are now practically sold out, scattering lots of free of grub hides, principally branded, are about all that is now being offered. However, there might be some uncovered if prices go high enough to tempt the tanning packers, who generally keep some in reserve for themselves.

## Leather Markets

The demand for heavy sole leather is so far in excess of the supply that receipts are being allocated. Sales in the market at Boston have been large in total, the foreign buyers proving quite a factor. Philadelphia tanners state that as the heavier grades are difficult to obtain, buyers are taking the lighter weights. In Chicago all weights are active, with a preference for the nine to eleven iron base. There is no marked attention given to market rates, a buyer's desire to

obtain giving tanners their first chance, for many months, to sell on a replacement basis, at least. Offer is also moving at prices a fraction higher. The calfskin market in Boston is inactive, standard chrome tanned skins selling in a desultory way, but novelty stock moves daily. Prices show no change, choice colors and blacks, smooth finish, are quoted from 50 to 40 cents. The lower grades range from 30 to 18 cents. Tanners in Chicago report similar conditions. Stock for men's shoes is selling fairly well, but the light novelty fannages are quiet.

For the first time in many weeks this side upper leather market in Boston reports trading as active in certain tannages, with an improving business in all. Foreign buyers have been in evidence for the past three weeks and bookings for abroad shipment are large. The domestic demand seems to center around certain grades, but for sizable lots. Prices are firm, some tanners asking an advance of 2 cents for their choice colored chrome sides.

MORE CONFIDENCE  
IN LONDON MARKET

LONDON, England.—More confidence was noted in the gilt-edged list on the stock exchange yesterday, and values were firm, influenced by the proposal of United States Secretary of State Hughes for a naval holiday. Armament shares were marked down in anticipation of selling, which, however, had not appeared in any force up to noon. Vickers shares, which were most affected, were quoted at 10s. 6d., against 11s. 9d. last Friday. Other recessions ranged from 6d. to 1s. Business transacted was not large, the market evidently being of opinion that it was too early for the proposals drastically to affect revenues of companies now wholly dependent on the manufacture of armaments. The possible effect, however, was not lost sight of, and the declines were considered to reflect the sentimental result of the American suggestions.

French loans were well maintained. Some oil shares were good. Shell Transport and Trading was 4½, Mexican Eagle 3½, and changes in prices were unimportant.

Generally the markets were quiet and steady. Consols for money 4½, Grand Trunk 1¼, De Beers 10½, Rand Mines 2½, bar silver 38½d. per ounce, money 3¼ per cent. Discount rates—short bills 3½, three months bills 3½-16½ per cent.

WHOLESALE PRICES  
IN GREAT BRITAIN

Three Food Groups Show a  
Drop in September, While  
Industrial Materials Reflect  
Increase From Previous Month

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its European News Office

LONDON, England.—The analysis of wholesale prices in September given in The Board of Trade Journal (a government periodical) compared with the level of the previous month and a year earlier reveals that each of the three food groups shows a decrease, the aggregate for food being 4.8 per cent less than in the previous month. Among industrial materials an increase of 2.1 per cent is recorded in the cotton group, and one of 2.6 per cent in other textiles. The general average for September shows a fall of 1.5 per cent, as compared with a fall of 2.1 per cent in August. The differences are:

	Aug. 1921	Sept. 1921	Sept. 1920
Cereals	1.3*	3.0*	3.0*
Meat and fish	7.5*	28.6*	28.6*
Other foods	3.0*	21.0*	21.0*
Total food	4.8*	26.4*	26.4*
MANUFACTURES			
Iron and steel	8.9*	52.2*	52.2*
Other metals and minerals	6.7*	29.8*	29.8*
Cotton	21.1*	33.9*	33.9*
Other textiles	2.6†	52.3*	52.3*
Other articles	1.5*	16.8*	16.8*
Total not food	0.2†	16.0*	16.0*

\*Decrease, †Increase.

Raw wool, after remaining for nearly three months at a price level not higher than that of 1913, has now risen somewhat above the level. All items included in the cotton group increased in price, the most important increases having been in raw cotton, American having advanced by over 50 per cent in the month, and Egyptian by over 45 per cent.

In the metal groups considerable reductions are shown in respect of gas and steam coils and steel billets. The effect of reaction in cotton and the further fall in iron and steel prices is to make the price level relative to that of 1913 somewhat lower for the iron and steel group than for the cotton group, the latter now showing a greater advance over the pre-war level than any other of the eight groups separately distinguished.

## FINANCIAL NOTES

The launching of the new 11,000-ton motor ship California, built for the Hawaiian Steamship Company by the Merchant Shipbuilding Corporation of Chester, Pennsylvania, is but another of this type of motor-driven vessel that is becoming increasingly popular, especially because of the great economy and efficiency of this type of power.

About 135,000,000 bushels of wheat have been delivered into the 1920-21 Australian pool, and advances amounting to £40,558,000 have been made against this wheat. The successful operation of this pool has made the task of the New South Wales government, which guaranteed 2s. 6d. a bushel above the 5s. guaranteed by the Commonwealth, a very light one.

Sauerbeck's index number of wholesale commodities, continued by the London Statist, declined 11 points further in October, total at the end of the month standing at 138.4, compared with 149.4 on September 30 and 155.5 on August 31. The new figure is the lowest level since the turn in prices came, being almost 50 per cent below the peak of 266.1 at the end of April, 1920.

The General Motors Company is expected to place on the market shortly a new air-cooled type of motor car.

## FOREIGN EXCHANGE

	Mon.	Tue.	Parity
Sterling	\$2.96	\$2.93½	\$4.8665
France (French)	.0729½	.0722½	.1930
France (Belgian)	.0702½	.0694½	.1930
France (Swiss)	.1953	.1943	.1950
Lire	.0422½	.0409½	.1930
Gulden	.3472	.3467	.4020
German marks	.0040	.0037	.2380
Canadian dol.	.2146	.21	.2380
Argentine peso	.3119	.32825	.948
Drachmas (Greek)	.0412	.....	.1930
Penetas	.1865	.....	.1933
Swedish kronor	.2310	.....	.2680
Norwegian kroner	.1420	.....	.2680
Danish kroner	.1845	.....	.2680

## CUBAN SUGAR CROP

NEW YORK, New York.—Santa Lucia, the last of the Cuban centrals to complete grinding, has finished its crop with a final output of 356,463 bags, against an early estimate of 250,000 bags, making the final output of the Cuban sugar crop for 1920-21 3,935,433 tons, against about 3,750,000 tons previously.

## COTTON MARKET

NEW YORK, New York.—Cotton futures closed steady yesterday. December 16.55, January 16.41, March 16.43, May 16.26, July 15.90. Spot quiet, middling 17.00.

TZECHO-SLOVAKIA  
AGAINST INFLATION

New Minister of Finance Says  
Foreign Loans Will Not Be  
Necessary to Meet Expenses

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PRAGUE, Tzecho-Slovakia.—The newly appointed Minister of Finance, Dr. Augustine Novak, in outlining his program, emphasized the fact that he would continue the policy of opposing inflation, which has "enabled the Tzecho-Slovak republic to stand like an island above the sea of inflation which has inundated her neighbors."

To meet the current expenses of the state no foreign loans will be necessary. The coming budget will show an expenditure of some 19,000,000,000 crowns and a deficit in respect of ordinary receipts and expenditure of 800,000,000.

The sums to be invested in the erection of government buildings and other permanent assets, such as railways, post, telegraphs and other communications, will amount to some 3,000,000,000, to be raised by a loan. It is proposed to accept pre-war loans to the extent of 50 per cent and these, whatever be the rate of interest they bear, will be converted into 6 per cent. A measure will also be brought forward dealing with the Austro-Hungarian war loans, subscribed by persons who are now Tzecho-Slovak subjects. As to the state's solvency in respect to foreign loans, the Minister said that the position was very good. The cotton credit had been fully paid off and only a small balance remained to be paid of the credit for flour. Dr. Novak further noted the fact that the Tzecho-Slovak crown had now made itself independent of the German mark.

The Minister also says that, although the expenditure was higher than in the last budget, the country could, without the aid of any extraordinary credit operations and without resorting to an inflation of the currency, meet the current expenditure.

## TIRE COMPANIES CUT PRICES

AKRON, Ohio.—The Goodyear Tire Rubber Company, the General Tire Rubber Company and the Miller Rubber Company have reduced prices for tires 10 to 30 per cent. The average of the reductions is 20 per cent on cords, 10 to 20 per cent on fabrics and 10 per cent on truck tires.

## NEW ISSUE

\$10,000,000

## State of Rio Grande do Sul

(United States of Brazil)

## Twenty-Five Year 8% Sinking Fund Gold Bonds

External Loan of 1921.

Due October 1, 1946

Repayable, through Sinking Fund or at Maturity, at 105 and accrued interest

Not callable prior to October 1, 1931

After October 1, 1931, callable for the Sinking Fund or redeemable at the option of the State of Rio Grande do Sul, as a whole or as to the larger portion outstanding on October 1, 1931, on any interest date at 105 and accrued interest.

As a Sinking Fund the State of Rio Grande do Sul covenants to deposit \$400,000 annually in quarterly payments, until September 1, 1931, to be applied to the purchase of the bonds in the open market at not exceeding 105 and interest, and to add not exceeding \$20,000 annually as required from time to time to pay premium, if necessary, in purchasing bonds. After October 1, 1931, the State covenants to redeem by lot at 105 and interest on April 1st and October 1st of each year thereafter until maturity, one-third of the amount outstanding on October 1, 1931. Any bonds outstanding at maturity are to be paid at 105 and accrued interest.

FINANCES: Revenues of the State of Rio Grande do Sul for the last fifteen years have in every year shown a surplus over expenditures.

CREDIT: There is no record of default on any funded debt obligation, either internal or external, of the State of Rio Grande do Sul.

RIO GRANDE DO SUL: Area is more than twice that of the State of Pennsylvania. Population over 2,000,000. Principal cattle, sheep and stock raising state of Brazil. Because of its temperate climate, it has the most diversified agricultural production of the country. One of the first three states in Brazil in manufacturing and in value of imports and exports. Packing house products, meats, agricultural products, hides and wool constitute its most important exports.

SECURITY: These Bonds are issued as the direct and general obligation of the State of Rio Grande do Sul. They are specifically secured by a first hypothecation mortgage or charge on all taxes imposed by the State on the transmission of property, on inheritances and legacies and on the net annual revenues of the port of Porto Alegre.

SINKING FUND: The Sinking Fund provides for the retirement of the entire issue at or before maturity as more specifically stated above.

DEBT: Total direct debt of State, including this issue, at par of exchange is \$37,701,513 or about \$18 per capita. Contingent obligations, consisting of guaranteed city bonds at par of exchange \$5,012,981.

PURPOSE OF ISSUE: The proceeds of this issue are to be used for the improvement of transportation facilities of the State through construction in connection with the wharf work of Porto Alegre, channel improvements, the installation of equipment for coal properties, and for the retirement of funded debt of the State.

We Recommend these Bonds for Investment

Price 99½ and accrued interest yielding over 8.10%

on repayment at or before maturity at 105 and accrued interest

Lee, Higginson & Co.

Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co.

The statements contained in this advertisement are based on information obtained partly by cable and from official and other sources, which we believe to be reliable but do not guarantee.

## TABLE KNIVES

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## NEW POLICIES OF THE LIBERAL PARTY

Advancement of British Political Ideas, in Which Labor Has Taken Major Part, Results in a "New" Liberalism

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England—For many years now the role of progress in British politics has had two claimants, the Liberal and the Labor parties. But many sincere friends of Labor hold, as Lord Robert Cecil explicitly stated on a recent occasion, that the Labor Party is not a sound institution for the reason that it represents the interests of a particular class. Political parties, in view of such critics of Labor, should represent not classes, but opinions and policies.

On the other hand, the recent changes in the political situation, such as the granting of a universal franchise, have left the Liberal Party with a very little of its old program. The fact that the Liberals have retained only one great idea, namely, Free Trade, has focused attention upon a deficiency in their political equipment which has long been the subject of criticism on the part of Labor, and indeed was the original reason for the formation of the Labor Party.

Liberalism has fulfilled its mission, say the Labor exponents. It completed its work when the complete franchise was granted. The aims of Liberalism have been confined to purely political changes, whereas the real problems of today are industrial and economic. That there is much truth in this criticism is admitted even by Liberals themselves, although at the same time they instance their record in such matters as the trade unions and old age pensions as evidence that they have not been indifferent to this side of public affairs. To supply this deficiency has recently become a matter of concern to the leaders of the party, and various means to this end were discussed at the Liberal summer school held this year at Grassmere. The aim of this school was, by comparison of ideas and experiences, to evolve a policy on industrial problems; and to this end the subjects put down for consideration included the organization of the coal industry, the function of the State in regard to industry, nationalization of railways, international finance and its relation to export trade, taxation, unemployment, and the family wage. Experts on the various subjects opened the discussions, and the school was attended by Liberal parliamentary candidates from a score of divisions and a number of officials of Liberal organizations.

### The Nationalization Question

Interest will be shown by members of all parties in the attitude of the school to such a question as nationalization. The dominant feature of this discussion was the evidence it afforded of the guilty of thought on industrial questions which exists among Liberals as contrasted with the fixed and definite policy of the Labor Party. Liberalism has certainly not yet laid down any cut-and-dried economic scheme.

The coal question was tackled by Ramsey Muir, lately professor at Manchester University. His plan for overcoming the drawbacks attendant upon the present system of coal ownership and production claimed to contain none of the disadvantages inherent in national ownership or in producers' control. He proposed that the mines should be acquired by the State and vested in five independent commissioners free from parliamentary interference, with a national joint council, district councils, and pit committees for wages and working conditions. The scheme provided for personal initiative in management and marketing by the appointment of managers by the commissioners. Wages should be equalized, but individual ability is to be encouraged. In the discussion which followed, Mr. Muir's scheme received little support, and it was evident that such points as profit-sharing and the alternative proposal of the nationalization of mineral rights had adherents in the school. Under the latter scheme, it was pointed out, great variety of workings would be allowed, while the state, as ground landlord, could modify conditions more easily than by acts of Parliament.

### Control of Industry at Stake

The subject of all others in connection with which Liberals are feeling the effects of competition with the well-defined program of Labor is that of the control of industry, and many speakers at the school gave their views on this point. One scheme put forward (that of P. Guadella) proposed that each industry should be placed on a self-governing basis, the responsible committees being composed, as in the case of the Whitley Councils, of representatives of employers and workers, but with the important addition of representatives of the consuming community. These councils would be the supreme authority, subject to that of Parliament, on all questions concerning the industry. Below them would be set up district councils composed of the same three interests. In order to give Labor a new and higher status a fixed minimum wage would be made compulsory, together with a share in the profits after allowing for a fixed return on capital. Shop committees would be responsible for discipline, welfare work, and agreement in the introduction of new processes, and they would undertake to have a full understanding of the business and of costing and accounting.

A remarkable and significant feature of the discussion on Mr. Guadella's scheme was the willingness with which the idea of the limitation of profits was accepted, by the business men present as well as the theorists. It was welcomed as being of the nature of a pledge to Labor—an earnest of sincerity in the attitude of the workers. This attitude was corroborated by their endorsement of the proposal that the partnership of Labor in business should be made effective by the method of joint control.

### Lord's Fitness for Task

It must be noted, at the same time, that the question was treated in a decidedly different manner from the way in which such topics are handled at a labor meeting. For example, the fitness of Labor for responsibility was candidly questioned. Some speakers pointed out that many joint committees had failed in the past because of the lack of education on the part of the workers, and this deficiency would render impossible the taking of Labor into partnership for some time to come.

The proposal to limit profits, although welcomed as a gesture of good will, was also the subject of criticism. J. A. Hobson, the famous economist, expressed the opinion that under free competitive conditions business would not have anything to divide after the minimum wage and rate of profit had been paid.

Other questions discussed included unemployment, international finance, and the family wage, and definite progress was made toward a clear policy on these various points. When the week's work closed those who had attended were justified in a feeling of satisfaction at the success of their deliberations. Although a rigid hard-and-fast policy had not been evolved there had emerged, as Mr. Muir put it, an outline of the reorganization of industry on Liberal lines which would not check but encourage individual enterprise; and which would avoid what appeared to Liberals to be the dangers of both state Socialism and guild Socialism.

## RUSSIAN COLLAPSE CALLED COMPLETE

State Said to Be Bankrupt and Its Paper Money to Be Almost Valueless on Exchange

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England—The economic régime of Soviet Russia may be described as the consumption by the Communist power of the stores which the population and the authorities had accumulated under the imperial government for the purpose of normal production and exchange as well as for war. The accumulations of the war economy of the imperialist government alone rendered possible the existence and the operations of the Red army, which is almost the only mainstay of the Communist régime.

In Russian Life, a new monthly review of facts relating to the Russian situation, issued by the Russian Liberation Committee, it is pointed out that the fundamental economic proposition with regard to the Soviet régime is that, having at its disposal only an insignificant day-by-day production, it has lived on the accumulated wealth of bourgeois economy, including the reserves of precious stones, and especially of gold. It is of still greater importance that almost complete paralysis of current production has resulted from the system.

Thus the spreading of the Soviet régime over the entire territory of Russia became not only a political but also an economic necessity to the Communists. It is stated to be the fact that Soviet Russia advanced against "White" Russia on account of want, and that in the course of her conquests she ate up the accumulated stores of the "Whites." Communist economy has meant and still means primarily a complete failure of production, inasmuch that the productive centers and towns have become mere agglomerations of consumers.

As a result of the régime the towns are depopulated and their inhabitants have flocked to the villages, which are being filled with elements incapable of agricultural work. Following this, famine has appeared. It is pointed out that there have always been droughts, failures of crops and famines in Russia, owing to the low level of agriculture, though in the last few years the famine has been reduced to a marked degree. Failure of crops, however, never extended throughout the whole of the country and does not today.

It is stated by Prof. Peter Struve, writing in Russian Life, that there are sufficient food supplies in Russia to feed the entire population in the towns as well as the impoverished villages. The Communist state, however, is incapable of extracting and transporting the surplus to the regions where they are needed. Transport of every kind—by railway, canal and road—is in a state of disorganization, if not completely destroyed. The towns can offer practically nothing to those villages which have a surplus of corn in exchange for that corn. The state is bankrupt, as the gold reserve has been spent and paper money has depreciated to such a degree that the printing of notes has become meaningless from the economic standpoint.

### PLAN TO COMBINE UNIONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its South African News Office  
CAPE TOWN, Cape Colony—A movement is on foot to endeavor to consolidate the various trades and industrial unions throughout South Africa with the South African Labor Party. The object of the movement is to secure "combined political action."

## WARNING NOTE BY LORD NORTHCLEFFE

Australian People Brought to a Realization of Their Position With Lack of Numbers to Counteract Possible Invasion

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

SYDNEY, New South Wales—"One can almost smell the East on your northern winds, and yet I have met scarcely a score of men and women in Australia with any sense of the imminent danger in which their country stands," declared Lord Northcliffe, the English newspaper owner, in an interview given to the daily press before his departure from Australia. He warned Australia that only numbers could save her.

Lord Northcliffe stated that he had been profoundly impressed by Australia's magnitude, by its profuse wealth of diverse kinds, its singular generosity as a homing land for the right kind of British people, its emptiness, and its defenselessness. Like New Zealand, it was among the richest in commerce and one of the weakest of all the nations. Australia had an opportunity never given to another race, a continent which had never known war upon its own soil. But if war was to be kept from their land, Australians must be awakened to a deeper consciousness than they showed at present of the rare nature of their heritage, and they must pay more attention to the repeated lessons of almost every generation in history and to the world of today in which they lived.

"This great empty continent is set in a world which, (natural) science and engineering make every day smaller. Australia's magnitude and riches and the weakness of its garrison are known to all the overcrowded, ambitious nations in the near north. Probably governments which circumstance may one day make hostile to the Commonwealth, know more about the possibilities of this country as a home for scores of millions of people than is known by most Australians. Australians do not seem properly awake to the fact that they live in an age which has lately proved itself to be distinguished by respect for international rights. Today moral right to territory is in itself no right at all. Moral right must be based upon capacity in arms. Among people of relatively equal individual fighting strength, capacity in arms is measured by numbers, and by this standard Australia's present position and immediate future are precarious.

Rich in Resources, Poor in Defenses  
"I am deeply impressed by your magnificent natural riches," continued Lord Northcliffe, "but I leave lovely Australia haunted and saddened by thoughts of your weakness. I am amazed at your indifference to events and portents in the outside world, and especially in Asia. Within a fortnight's steam of your Commonwealth you have thousands of millions of people, all of whom are crowded and restless and some of whom are ambitious and powerful. Yet you go about your work and play as though lust for territory had not all down the centuries been the cause of war, and as though the history of the world had not been the story of the overthrow of the weak by the strong."

While the situation was disquieting and grave, Lord Northcliffe did not consider it beyond the power of the nation would be saved if Australians could come to look always inward, at themselves and their local politics, and look more across the seas. He emphasized his warning:

"The key to your White Australia ideal—the sure parent of all your ideals—is population. You must increase your slender garrison by the multiplication of your people. Only numbers will save you. The world will not tolerate an empty and idle Australia. This continent must, like the other continents, carry its full quota of people and do its full share of production. You must take immigrants—the right kind of immigrants, immigrants not for the towns, but for the empty spaces. You have no option. Tens of millions will come to you whether you wish it or not. You cannot hold up a human flood by a restriction clause in an act of Parliament."

### Vital Consideration Neglected

On the one hand there was "the one sure parent of all the future greatness of Australia," immigration, almost entirely neglected; on the other hand the public mind was filled with the proposed convention to consider amendments to the Constitution, with the standardization of the railway gauge, improved communications, the revision of the tariff, a basic wage, fair prices courts, the promotion of state lotteries, and the control of pedestrian traffic in the streets. A bold, constructive immigration policy, establishing within two or three years a flow of at least 100,000 people a year to the Commonwealth, was urged by Lord Northcliffe, who said that the outstanding facts today were: Australia must have the people; the people are available; Australia can absorb and prosper them, and their coming will profit all classes in the country. Immigration was a "nightmare to public men in Australia" only because it was being conducted on tinkering feeble lines.

"What is clearly and urgently needed," Lord Northcliffe sums up, "is a great development scheme, which will insure over, say, 25 years: "1. More work than can be done by workers already in Australia; "2. More land available for settlement by new farmers than can be taken up by land seekers already in Australia; "3. Greatly increased production, which will mean more work, more

opportunity, and more wealth for all classes.

"Such a scheme would free the immigration movement of the antagonism of Australian workers and land seekers, and the cash and national value of settlers would at once be recognized. The scheme would mean the raising and wise expenditure of large sums of money."

## ECONOMIC AFFAIRS IN BELGIAN CONGO

Minister of Colonies at Brussels Thinks Abnormal Slump Is Gradually Coming to an End

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

BRUSSELS, Belgium—The economic crisis is not completely terminated in the Belgian Congo, in the opinion of Mr. Franck, Minister of the Colonies, but the situation indicates a certain improvement if a modest one. The natives seem to have accepted the reduction of wages with a certain philosophy. The exportation of palm nuts, and especially palm oil, is now again possible, thanks to the reduced tariff of transport.

In what concerns mineral products in the Katanga, copper for instance, a great effort has been made in the way of reducing expenses and increasing production. It has thus been possible to reduce the cost-price by about \$14 per ton. In July the exportation had reached the figure of 3300 tons per month. Thanks to this effort, the Belgian exploitations of the Katanga have continued to remain active while the majority of the works throughout the world were closed. As to the diamond industry, the Belgian companies who exploit the mines have continued to sell to Antwerp without lowering

prices, and today—thanks to these sales, few and small at first, but now more numerous—several thousand diamond workers are employed in Antwerp.

### A Problem of Quantities

Mr. Franck informed delegates of the press that there has been no financial catastrophe in the Congo, nor failures or suspension of payments, although in many of the neighboring colonies there have been numerous firms ruined. The great problem in the Congo, he said, is that of quantities. It is necessary to work, and obtain not a production of 100,000 tons, but four or five times that amount, falling which the colony will remain much in the position of a firm which has too much general expenses for the turnover. To reach this end, the problem of transport and public works is essential. The Belgian Parliament approved the program of public works for the Belgian Congo at the end of the last session.

The importance of the port of Matadi has greatly increased. There are at present six regular lines of navigation, but the marine channel leaves somewhat to be desired. Work has been commenced for making a deeper channel. The Belgian Government intends enlarging the port generally. The handling of goods also requires improvement. To remedy this, the government has approved and supported the formation of an organization of specialists, which is already at work.

### Centralized Railway Service

Another great problem in the Congo is that of the railways. The government has created a special railway service, controlled by a distinguished expert, which will centralize all that concerns new constructions. No line of railway will in the future be laid down before the tracing of the route has been completely established on the

spot. The principal works in course of construction at present are the Katanga Railway, that of Ruwe of Kilongo, that of the Uele, the railway of the Great Lakes, and that of the Cataracts.

The companies interested have given proof of good will toward commercial undertakings; on the instances of the government, the goods export tariff has been reduced to 15 centimes the tariff which, in Africa, was considered perfect before the war. It has been found possible to shorten the routes which minerals will take from the Katanga to the port of Matadi by more than a thousand kilometers. At this port they will be shipped to Antwerp. It is true that there will be two more transshipments, but a transshipment of copper does not matter.

### Pacification Now Complete

In America, goods coming from the center and going north are often transhipped twice or even three times and more. The question of transshipment is a question of material; and for that reason the port of Kinshasa, on the Stanley Pool, will be specially organized. This is the great port of colonial commerce and the real colonial market.

With a view of assisting in the realization of the great harbor works at Kinshasa, a new Belgian company has just been formed with a working capital of 10,500,000 francs. The new town is rapidly developing. It will soon have a population of 1000 whites and 15,000 to 16,000 colored. It is a mushroom town of a few years, where the government intends constructing a vast port with quays, sidings, wharves, sheds and mechanical material quite up-to-date.

The Minister of the Colonies declared that the pacification of the Congo was complete and that any new rebellion was not to be anticipated.

## RELIEF ACTION ASKED FOR IN SOUTH AFRICA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its South African News Office  
PRETORIA, Transvaal—The federal council of the Nationalist Party has passed the following resolutions:

"Considering the economic condition, the present financial stringency and the increasing unemployment in the Union, the federal council most strongly objects to the active furtherance of immigration by our government."

"The council is further of opinion that, as indicated by the report of the Unemployment Commission, the government, without further delay, should introduce and carry out a proper liberal scheme for the solution of our Poor White question and unemployment in general."

"The council expresses its earnest conviction that as the result of the general scarcity of money and the impossibility of the farmer disposing of his products at a price which will give him a living, it has become absolutely necessary that the farming population of the Union in general should be temporarily protected against the claims of creditors; and the council is further strongly convinced that if this is not done a very large portion of the farming population, through no fault of their own, will be brought to ruin and irretrievably driven to poverty and misery. The council, therefore, resolves that without delay the government shall be urged that a special sitting of Parliament be held immediately with the object of taking the necessary steps to render the desired help to the farming population of the Union, and the secretary is instructed to bring this resolution to the notice of the government in the hope that as speedy as possible effect will be given to it."

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## THEATRICAL NEWS OF THE WORLD

## SOME AUSTRALIAN DRAMATISTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australian News Office

MELBOURNE, Victoria.—Australia suffers artistically because of her 150 years of struggle for material existence. The early pastoral colonists fought continually the ravages produced by drought, while the farmers must clear slowly and laboriously the dense bush growth before the soil was ready for cultivation. It is therefore not surprising that this early period was lacking in aesthetic and literary content, which, except for a few "literary summaries of colonial life," was practically negligible. The next clearly defined period brought the gold rush and its consequent exciting life. Men made and lost fortunes in a day. Such times were full of dramatic incident, but did not induce the contemplative brooding out of which great plays are wrought.

There were, however, a few poetic rovers, whose imaginations were fired by the strange incomprehensible bush, as the Australian forest is known. These would naturally provide themes for interesting drama. Then the early poet, Gordon, shows strong dramatic tendency in his poems of adventure, while the popular stories of Rolf Boldrewood are intense with thrilling situations which border on the realms of melodrama. But although the dramatic instinct is awakened in the early authors, there is a peculiar scarcity of dramatists. And it is only in comparatively recent years that the stage has in any way inspired Australian writers.

Haddon Chambers and W. Somerset Maugham, two dramatists of world-wide renown, hail this southern isle as their birthplace, yet they are not usually considered Australian playwrights. Such cosmopolitan popular comedies as "The Saving Grace" and "Caroline" cannot reasonably be called Australian plays. They are redolent of the traditions and conventions of English social life, and have not the remotest connection with the Australian land. Because a few of the fortune or misfortune to be born in a certain country it does not follow that his work is in any degree national. Yet, in writing of Australian dramatists these two names recur irresistibly.

There is a type of Australian author whose characters are not in any sense peculiarly national, yet whose scenes are laid in Melbourne or Sydney. Mr. Arthur Adams is conspicuous as a dramatist of this description, yet in his comedy, "Miss Pretty and the Premier," he does succeed in portraying a somewhat living portrait of the rough-and-ready type which frequently holds an influential position in the House. The dialogue in his three-act comedy, "Sir Galahad Jones," has smartness although the sentiments expressed are somewhat hackneyed. Montague Grover, an Australian journalist of note, has published a number of one-act plays. A deft use of peculiarly Australian expressions lends to his plays a certain distinctive atmosphere.

There is another type of Australian, who, owing to academic influence or innate tendencies, resorts to traditional European sources for his inspiration. Such a one is Mr. Le Gay Brereton, the chief librarian of Sydney University. He has published a cleverly constructed play on an incident in the life of the Elizabethan dramatist, Greene. The boisterous frequenters of taverns is drawn with a sympathetic understanding of his wayward genius. Mr. Vidler, an eminent Melbourne publisher, has likewise sought inspiration from the archives of the past, the result being a long poetic drama based on the romantic story of Paolo and Francesca. The work is too definitely reminiscent of the Elizabethans to be of great striking worth. It has, however, formed the libretto for a young Australian composer whose pleasing melodies added greatly to the enjoyment of Mr. Vidler's "Rose of Ravenna."

The consideration of Australian drama recalls immediately the successful type of comic face which is produced at intervals both here and in England. Such comedies as "On Our Selection" and "Boss Cocky" always appeal to a certain section of the community, whose sense of humor is affected by the obvious and the burlesque. The back country farmer is grossly exaggerated, and the cattle drover with his slang and nonchalant droolery is received with the fervor generally accorded the hero of romance. Local color is splashed on without restraint, and the result is a picture out of proportion, lurid and in many respects untrue. These plays have won recommendation, however. They are purely Australian in expression and theme.

When Mr. Gregan MacMahon ran a repertory theater in Melbourne he included among his program several Australian plays. His selections were not too fortunate, and except for Mr. Esson's "Dead Timber" and a social drama by Wilkinson he produced nothing memorable.

Some time before Mr. MacMahon's efforts, a group of young writers and enthusiasts produced in a bare barn-like room several one-act Australian plays. Mr. William Moore, who had the advantage of many years' experience on the English stage, acted as director, and the audience witnessed the first production of Mr. Louis Esson's

clever play, "The Woman Tamer." The bill contained also a whimsical slight comedy written by the producer, entitled "The Tea Room Girl." The occasion was noteworthy because it first brought into prominence the plays of Mr. Louis Esson, who is probably Australia's finest dramatist. He has touched more depths, and has succeeded in representing distinctly national characteristics with more conviction than any other Australian writer for the stage. Mr. W. B. Yeats, the Irish poet, was so deeply impressed with his latest play, "The Drover," that he said it ranked with the best European drama.

Mr. Esson's output has not been large. He has only published four plays of importance, but these are vital and will continue to live. One play is a picture of the dull monotonous life of a small farmer who is struggling for a livelihood on one of the "back-block" clearings of Victoria. Mr. Esson has the power of giving graphic description with a consummate economy of words.

In this play the struggle is between man's natural desire for expression, for experience, and his acceptance of the hard, uneventful days, which are perpetuated by economic necessity. The daughter Mary is reminiscent of the heroine in one of Arthur Symonds' Cornish tragedies, but whereas the latter speaks of "new mown hay and heather wet with salt-sea spray," this Australian girl says she "hates the dripping trees, the black ranges and the mud, the slush, the gloom."

In his play, "The Drover," Mr. Esson gives a remarkably convincing and restrained character study of the finest type of Australian bushman, a man, who through his experience with rough men, with cattle, and with hardships, has learnt a control which is the secret of his strength.

If there is any strongly defined influence apparent in Mr. Esson's work, it is probably that of the Irish dramatist, Synge. There is a similar economy of words, a strong but thoroughly restrained emotion, and the conflict in Synge's plays is also usually the battle against environment. Neither dramatist presents highly complex or individualized types. But then, they are both dealing with the lives of more or less primitive, simple men and women.

There are a number of Australian plays still in manuscript which only await a willing publisher to make them known to the public. A well-constructed one-act play, in manuscript, was performed recently by a group of amateurs, but the poor acting spoiled a subtle denouement. Vance Palmer in this play, "The Prisoner," showed the same economy of emotion which is characteristic of Mr. Esson.

The Australian dramatist is faced with definite difficulties. It is practically impossible for a writer here to get his plays successfully staged in his own country. This is a very serious disadvantage. The commercial companies will take only what is sure of a financial success, the repertory company of amateur enthusiasts have devoted their attention principally to European or cosmopolitan drama, therefore it is so a national theater that the writers look for their inspiration and fulfillment. Until a national theater is founded, however humble and experimental it may be, there probably will be no Australian school of drama with any pretensions to greatness.

## "TOM THUMB" BY LONDON CHILDREN

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Among the cosmopolitan populations of Soho dwell a number of children—originating, in most cases, across the Channel—who, under the tuition of Miss Elsie Lancaster, have lately been learning to dance. Some of them have become interested also in the further development of their art, such as elocution and acting. Mr. Harold Scott, of the Everyman Theater Company, was called in to teach them; and the result has been the formation of a Children's Theater, with entertainments consisting of concerted songs, dances, and plays acted by children only.

A recent performance, given by a company of girls, at St. John's Institute, Tufton Street, just behind Westminster Abbey close, was an unqualified success, and offered a cultured audience far more pleasure than can be got from the average professional, west-end production, too many of which, lately, as all playgoers know, have been almost unendurable tedious and silly. The first part of the children's program consisted of dances to music by Schubert, Grieg, Tchaikovsky, Schumann, Ravel and others; and between them, some carols, and Russian, Savor, and Irish folk songs sung, with illustrative movement and action, by all the company grouped upon the stage. Several performers showed talent; but the shining light among them was Fanny Denbinsky, a very clever child, who possesses grace of movement, command of gesture and of facial expression, a sense of humor and of the grotesque, a keen intelligence, and above all, that indefinable quality for the stage, which is of such great value because it can never be wholly taught, nor acquired from without.

The evening closed with a play—a performance of Henry Fielding's "Tragedy of Tragedies," "Tom Thumb," first acted at the Haymarket in 1730. It burlesques the pompous and grandiloquent heroic tragedy—imitated in part from the French, and utterly foreign to the genius of the English language—above all, that it is a picture of the stage, which is of such great value because it can never be wholly taught, nor acquired from without.

ing to extinguish the artificial, heroic play, just as later on Goldsmith's "Good-Natured Man" and "She Stoops to Conquer," and Sheridan's "The Rivals" and "School for Scandal" were to extinguish the ultra-moral sentimental drama of the Cumberland school that followed upon the outbreaks of Dryden and his contemporaries.

To intrust such a play as "Tom Thumb" to children, who have seldom heard of Lee or Dryden, and cannot have been more than dimly conscious that they were travestying anything at all, seems rather a rash experiment. Yet it succeeded. In fact, the very simplicity and naïveté of the execution only made the bombast and nonsense more telling and the funnier; for the young actors, all commendably word-perfect in their parts, spoke their lines straightforwardly, just as they would have spoken the lines of the original tragedies—without, we suspect, understanding their subtler import, and with no apparent attempt to be consciously funny. This simple and intensely serious utterance of high-flown absurdities gave just the kind of humorous effect Fielding intended, though he might have preferred the humor to be everywhere deliberate, as in certain instances, occasionally, it was.

Two of the best performances were by Leah Birnberg as Tom Thumb and Betty Fulberg as Princess Huncamuch, who, already, during the songs and dances, had shown capacity above the average.

There can be no doubt that the children enjoyed their evening immensely, and they gave almost as much pleasure as they received, to an audience mainly adult, and including many members of the Drama League, which approves of, and is interested in, the Children's Theater.

## MOLIÈRE COMEDY AT BIRMINGHAM

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Molière's "Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme" revived at the Birmingham Repertory Theater, Birmingham, England. The cast: Monsieur Jourdain.....Paul Smythe, Madame Jourdain.....Isabel Thornton, Lucile.....May Kendal, Cleonte.....C. Keith-Johnson, Domine.....Margaret Chaffin, Nicole.....Phyllis Shand, Dorante.....Grosvenor North, Covelle.....Oliver Johnston, Dancing Master.....Eric Messiter, Fencing Master.....Reginald Gatty, Master Tailor.....Alan Bland, Journeymen Tailor.....Cyril Phillips, Lackeys.....Robert Newton and Irvin Sunderland, Music Pupils.....Dorothy Taylor, Mufli.....Paul Smythe.

BIRMINGHAM, England.—To reproduce in English the subtle flavor of Molière's humor without relapsing into buffoonery is an almost impossible task. This, Mr. Barry Jackson has endeavored to do at the Birmingham Repertory Theater, and his production of "Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme" is in many ways an artistic triumph. An eighteenth century translation, used, and, while it is a much more delicate one than English readers of Molière are accustomed to, it still lays behind the action in several places.

Thus the play seems to fluctuate rather than flow, but it is possible that this will right itself as the company accommodates itself more closely to its work. The original music of Jean Baptiste Lully was used, and without losing any of its simplicity greatly enhances the success of the piece, especially giving point to the scene of the mock investiture. Mr. Paul Shelling's stage design is wonderfully effective and satisfying. Eye takes it in at a glance and is not diverted from essentials by a multiplicity of details.

All Molière's detestation of hypocrisy, sycophancy and affectation is vested in "Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme." Following his usual plan he focuses his observation upon the two or three salient features of his chief character. He seizes upon Jourdain's social ambition, and in the process almost excludes his very humanity. This presents a difficulty to the English auditor and increases the task of the actor. Since Shakespeare players have loved to view stage characters in all possible lights and with a wealth of sentiment.

But Mr. Osmond Willson surmounted his task admirably. His facial expression was perfect; bewilderment, fond delight in his absurd studies, and stupefaction at the mock honor bestowed upon him by the Mufli were well written there. His awkwardness both in the dance and in the fencing lesson was very well done, but when he emerged from the fracas with the various professors his momentary relapse into bourgeois economy was something less than convincing; and again when Madame Jourdain bursts in upon the dinner party, dispersing the guests, one wonders whether he should not have been stupefied with chagrin rather than rampant with rage.

The masters of fencing and philosophy were Messrs. Eric Messiter and Nicholas Gatty respectively. The former was a veritable fire-eater. As to the latter, even the set of his mouth seemed to betray a natural relish for such parts. One of the best acted scenes in the whole production was that of the lovers' quarrel and reconciliation. Miss May Kendal as Lucile and Mr. Keith-Johnson as Cleonte were good, but the pair of servants Nicole and Covelle as played by Miss Phyllis Shand and Mr. Oliver Johnston were excellent. Miss Shand was a sweet shrew and Mr. Johnston is to be congratulated upon his sanctimonious expression and serious composure.

Mufli in the hands of Mr. Paul Smythe was delightful, and he deserved well the round of applause won. The ensemble work in the last great scene was splendid, but the end came with too sharp abruptness.

There was a distinct sense of collapse which made one feel that the play should end with the marriage of the three couples, notwithstanding the effective apparition of Covelle's face and false beard thrust through the curtain with his last words, "There is no fool like the would-be gentleman."

## NEW COMEDY BY BOOTH TARKINGTON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

"The Intimate Strangers," comedy by Booth Tarkington, produced at Henry Miller's Theater, New York City, evening of November 7, 1921. The cast:

The Station Master.....Charles Abbe, Isabel Burke.....Bilal Burke, Florence.....Frances Howard, Johnny White.....Glenn Hunter, Henry.....Frank J. Kirk, Aunt Helen.....Elizabeth Patterson, Mattie.....Clare Weldon.

NEW YORK, New York.—Mr. Tarkington has here spun a fine gossamer web out of almost nothing at all. Most of it is so thin that the man it is supposed to mystify could see through it out of the corner of one eye, if that would not telescope the three acts into one. A full-length play had to be written at all costs. Not until the final curtain is ready to fall can Mr. Ames be permitted to discover that Aunt Isabel is not the relic of a bygone generation she presumes to be, but the charming woman of today whom Billie Burke is. There is not quite enough of the basic idea of the play to go around the three acts, but there is much Tarkington dialogue, of the wisely naive "His name is Smun" sort he used in "Clarence," and there is an abundance of Miss Burke. These are compensations indeed.

The idea is apparent soon after Mr. Ames, marooned with his chance train acquaintance, Aunt Isabel, in a hurricane-swept branch station near Utica, announces his intense dislike for the girls of the present generation. To him, they are worse than "flappers," they are rowdies. But Isabel, ah, she is different. She has not lost the charm of the better days; she is a woman after his own heart. And Aunt Isabel, like the realizing that she is indeed after it, plays the part of an old-fashioned aunt, spinning reminiscences of Tilden and Hayes, and renaming the daguerotype relatives to coincide with her tendency, in conversation with Mr. Ames, to slip farther and farther back into the past. She wears a bonnet, she wears a shawl, she dances the old-time waltz.

And all the while, Mr. Ames, with coils of fire sizzling on his puzzled head, regrets the moment he discarded modern flappers, yearning to unweave his original words of adoration of the old-time daughters, and hunts vigorously for the family Bible to find a certain date. His testing time is made not a whit less fiery by the insistence of Aunt Isabel's grandniece, the most flappable of flappers, that he interests her. And this in turn makes miserable the self-conscious Johnny, who, like all Willie Baxters, must really have some woman he can look up to, with character, as it were, and all that.

Now although this idea spreads thinly over the three acts, there are copious drafts of the Tarkington humor to make his latest offering satisfactory fare. The first act might be considered the best, for the idea is fresh, while as it continues to be handled it becomes a bit frayed. Yet Johnny and the flapper add to Aunt Isabel's constant efforts to be fuddle Mr. Ames, their own youthful animadversions and reflections, and the two combined serve to hold the interest in what is to be said next, if not in what is to be done.

Miss Burke returns from the films with the acting of her own flapperish days chastened, and she plays Aunt Isabel with a mellow humor that makes her gracious presence more irresistible than ever. At times she seems a bit too saccharine, yet here is light comedy acting of a high order, strongly resembling though not in the least copying Laura Hope Crewes.

Mr. Lunt retains as Mr. Ames many of the angularities of manner and method which characterized his work in "Clarence" and seemed more fitting then than now. Yet he is incisive in his expression of the befuddlement which Tarkington has thrown around the character, and generally successful in extracting humor from line and situation. Purely as foil for Miss Burke he is admirable.

Glenn Hunter plays Johnny as the ideal Willie Baxter he has always been. Mr. Tarkington is never so joyously free in his expression as when he is searching the innermost secrets of youth. "Seventeen" and "Clarence" will therefore continue to be Tarkington at his best.

## THE LONDON PLAYERS

By The Christian Science Monitor special theater correspondent

LONDON, England.—Here and there throughout Great Britain the younger and more daring enthusiasts of the drama are endeavoring to reestablish the repertory theater and the stock company. Stock companies in England began to decline in the sixties, when the great success of "Caste" and other Robertson comedies brought about the organization of companies specially trained and equipped for the performance of single plays. Economic conditions generally, however, and especially the present extravagant cost of production and transport, are tending to reestablish the old order of things.

The latest venture of this kind is that undertaken by the London Players, who owe their existence to the initiative of Messrs. Henry Oscar and W. Edward Strling, members of the Council of the Actors Association. This company has just commenced operations at the Park Theater, Hanwell, light comedy, "A Pair of Silk Stockings," presented by a cast all of whom are members of the actors' association.

These players, working upon commonwealth lines—that is, with a guaranteed minimum salary, plus a share of the profits—hope to remain permanently at Hanwell and to produce there each week a play that has already proved successful in theaters of the West End, London, varied occasionally by a Shakespearean drama, or an old English comedy, and, later on, by a few entirely new productions. Such a scheme must impose a severe test upon the industry and capacity of the players, but the experience is one that can hardly fail to be of great value to them in developing their stage knowledge and technique.

This Park Theater at Hanwell is not a theater, in the stricter sense of that word, but rather what used to be called, in the Tudor days, a "long room," forming, in this instance, part of the Park Hotel. It is fitted with all-up seats, and has a stage and stage appointments quite adequate to the present purpose. The company, consisting, for the most part, of quite young players, gave, on the whole, an excellent rendering of Mr. Harcourt's witty comedy, though one was conscious during the first act that they were feeling somewhat the first-night tension, and so were at times a little stiff and amateurish. But, in the development of the story in the second act, both play and audience woke up, and moved without a hitch to a successful close. Miss Margaret Vaughan, as Molly Thornhill, played with easy vivacity, and Mr. Clifford Poulteney as Sam Thornhill—though lapsing occasionally into the low comedian—was of great value to the play.

Mr. Henry Oscar, in a neat speech of thanks, expressed his hope and expectation that the dwellers in the populous districts of Hanwell, and the surrounding localities, with no theater nearer to them than those at Hammer-smith, will welcome a scheme such as this, which—the most expensive seats being at 3s. 6d.—offers West End attractions at about one-quarter of West End prices. The London players, at these figures, do not expect to amass a fortune, but they hope at least to pay their way. This latest experiment in the stock company is one that well-wishers of the drama will watch with interest and good will.

## "THE MADRAS HOUSE" IN NEW YORK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

"The Madras House," comedy by H. Granville Barker, presented at the Neighborhood Playhouse, New York City. The cast:

Henry Huxtable.....Whitford Kane, Katharine Huxtable.....Evelyn Carter, Laura Huxtable.....Aline MacMahon, Minnie Huxtable.....Agnes B. Morgan, Clara Huxtable.....Beatrice Sackett, Julia Huxtable.....Marie Pinckard, Emma Huxtable.....Katherine Mitchell, Jane Huxtable.....Katharine Sayre, Major Hipsley Thomas.....Dennis Clough, Philip Madras.....Warburton Gamble, Jessica Madras.....Margaret Linden, Constantine Madras.....Montague Rutherford, Amelia Madras.....Eugenia Woodward, Eustace Perrin State.....Eugene Powers, Marion Gates.....Enrika Lascelles, Mrs. Brigstock.....John Roche, Mrs. Brigstock.....Marie de Becker, Miss Chanceller.....Katharine Brook, Mr. Windelsham.....Albert Brook.

NEW YORK, New York.—The Madras House is a dressmaking establishment. Constantine Madras, who has built up the fame and fortune of the house for years permitted his brother-in-law and his own son, Philip Madras, to run the shop. Philip loathes the business. He feels that all the world is out of tune and the worst of the inharmonious is because he believes men are to blame for women's lack of poise and purpose in life. He is eager to accept the offer of an American promoter who wishes to buy his store. Constantine Madras, years before, overstepped conventionalty and departed for the Far East. He returns to assist in the sale of the business, declaring himself to be only too glad to be rid of it and all that speaks of womankind, as the worst knows her.

The play follows the usual style of most theme plays. There are long speeches, full of condemnations of conditions more often than not deliberately overdrawn; followed by suggestions that are made so interestingly whimsical that when something that might be intended for a real solution is propounded the auditor is not at all certain whether to take it seriously or treat it with a smile. The characters are all amusing, though evidently types selected for the playwright's purpose. Henry Huxtable, Madras' brother-in-law, is well played by Whitford Kane, as the man kept conventional both by con-

science and his wife's ruling. However, he follows the usual formula in immensely admiring the man whose manner in life he would not imitate. Major Thomas is susceptible. Mr. Windelsham is effeminate. Mr. State is the hurried type of American business man who sees in fashionable feminine vanity opportunity for making money in a new game.

Katharine Huxtable is the conventional wife who rules her husband. The six daughters, all of marriageable age, offered amusing opportunities to the playwright but did not appear after Act I. Mrs. Madras Sr. wept and rebuked but was the type which is annoyingly willing to forgive. Mrs. Brigstock was overdrawn as the unforgiving wife, as was Miss Chanceller as the splinter. Marion Gates, convincingly played by Miss Lascelles, was the rebellious wife. Jessica Madras was the wife who longs for a closer companionship with her husband but walked in and out simply as an excuse for Philip's arrangement of society as woman is constituting it. Mr. Warburton Gamble gave a splendid portrayal of Philip Madras, and was especially telling in the last scene of the last act. It is so talky that it was a triumph for him to be able to hold the interest of the audience, as he did, after all possible action in the play was over. However, one felt as bewildered as Jessica Madras said she was. What was the use of it all? True, Philip Madras was going to stand for the London County Council but he admitted he was not at all certain it could do any good.

The company is excellent. The management of the Neighborhood Playhouse is to be complimented for the care taken with all the costuming and scenic effects.

For their opening production the choice of the Phoenix Society has fallen upon one of Beaumont and Fletcher's earliest dramas, "The Maid's Tragedy," which was originally staged at the Blackfriars Theater in 1619. It proved so popular that it was frequently revived. Pepys witnessed it in 1661 and wrote: "Methinks it is too sad and melancholy." Yet he notes in his diary that he went to see it again. Edmund Waller prepared an earlier version in 1682. Early in the nineteenth century Sheridan Knowles, assisted by Macready, produced an adaptation at the Haymarket Theater with several fresh scenes added. In this version Macready sustained the rôle of "Melantius."

Theatrical fashions move in cycles; and the present mode seems to be for biographical plays. Thus, Arthur Boucher is touring in "Doctor Johnson." Miss Clemence Dane's "Will Shakespeare" is due for early production, and a play in which Byron figures prominently is promised. Although the poet does not appear to have inspired dramatists to any extent, he wrote several plays himself; and his tragedies, "Manfred," "Sardanapalus," and "Werner" were popular in their day. Nor must it be forgotten that the equestrian spectacle, "Mazepa," of a bygone age, was in a certain minor degree founded on his work.

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## THE HOME FORUM

## Miss Dunn's House in New England

There was no village in Walton, at least in that part of it, but farm joined farm, and there was no waste land. The main road of the town traversed a long ridge from end to end; the old church stood at the very top, blown by all the winds of heaven, like a ship on the high seas, and on the southern slope, close at the road-side, was Miss Dunn's house.

The front of it faced the south, and the front door opened into a prim little garden, where some sheltered hollyhocks and china asters still lingered; beyond was an orchard, where many of the old trees had died or been blown down, and had been replaced by young ones. The leaves were falling fast now, but nothing held on better than the apple and lilac-leaves, and these were growing browner, and rustling louder when the wind blew, day by day. Miss Dunn was very fond of her house. The main part of it had two rooms on each floor; but the lower roof of it, that covered the big kitchen and down-stairs bedroom and the great kitchen-chamber, was older than the other, and was gambrel-shaped, and had for its centre an enormous chimney, that was, as it should be, the warm heart of the house.

The outer kitchen door opened to the road in a most hospitable fashion, and some smooth gray flagstones, like a stray bit of sidewalk, led along under the kitchen windows as far as the front gate. Miss Dunn suddenly bethought herself to sweep these, and brought her second-best broom. There was a pleasant fragrance of faded leaves in the air; the sunshine was very warm, and the maple leaves seemed to have fallen too soon on the thick green grass, which still looked as fresh as if it were June. In the lowlands far below there was a most lovely blue and haze with the misty air and the colors of the trees; the sky was cloudless but a little dim, and the snowberry bushes rustled so over the fence, in the breeze that came past the corner of the house, that our friend looked around at them as if somebody had spoken. A little stick was lying against the kitchen door-step, as if it had tried to climb in and had failed; and Lydia Dunn stooped to pick it up, and perched it on the outside window-sill, where it stood with one foot crooked into the little staple to which the blind was sometimes hooked, and seemed to look into the kitchen wistfully.—Sarah Orne Jewett.

## The Day Is Opening

The day is opening like a rose—  
Petals on petals backward curled.  
Till all its beauty burns and glows,  
And all its fragrance is unfurled.  
—Ella Higginson.

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## Simple Practice

Written for The Christian Science Monitor  
OFTEN to the student of Christian Science, whether he is just beginning or has been studying for what seems a long time, a very simple statement of metaphysics appeals with a tremendously refreshing force, as no labored reasoning of the sort that one might expect in a scholastic thesis could ever appeal. Christian Science is indeed true. Thousands have proved it true in their daily experience as well as at times of seeming extremity. Because it is true it actually works. The simple acceptance of this fact can quiet fears, settle one down to confident, orderly work, and bring about immediate relief from either chronic or acute trouble.

Hope must, of course, develop through faith into understanding, for expectation of good in the future must become recognition of good now. Sometimes those turning to Christian Science think that they must, as they say, just try to "throw off" something, believe that they are not sick, and wait for wrong conditions to disappear. The practice of Christian Science, though truly simple, is much more than that. Absolute Principle, divine intelligence, is what governs the real man, and the understanding of this Principle is positive, buoyant, and exact, for all from the child to the learned scholar to apply with the real ease that is produced by infinite Spirit, not by human intellect.

On pages 53 and 54 of "Miscellaneous Writings," in answer to the question, "If Christian Science is the same as Jesus taught, why is it not more simple, so that all can readily understand it?" Mrs. Eddy says: "The teachings of Jesus were simple; and yet he found it difficult to make the rulers understand, because of their great lack of spirituality. Christian Science is simple, and readily understood by the children; only the thought educated away from it finds it abstract or difficult to perceive. Its seeming abstraction is the mystery of godliness; and godliness is simple to the godly; but to the unspiritual, the ungodly, it is dark and difficult. The carnal mind cannot discern spiritual things." Now many of those who have not proved much godliness in their living would be glad, however, to leave their ungodliness for spirituality, vigor, and peace, if they knew how. Christian Science shows not only the desirability of spirituality but how to demonstrate it.

To show the way for the working out of any problem no meticulous sequence of reasoning can rightly be outlined as a formula, for it is the direct inspiration of divine intelligence that counts in any case. So each one should be glad that man does express intelligence, and know that unlimited intelligence is the present source of all right action. The simplicity of Christian Science lies in the fact that infinite Mind with its infinite expression is all there is, without any "but" or "if" to follow and qualify or nullify this sweeping truth. As a man knows and rejoices that the real self is the divine Mind expressed, he discerns, as the need arises, the truth in what is just the right way for him. This discernment is developed, of course, by the consecrated study of the Bible and all of Mrs. Eddy's writings, and also by the student's receptive thinking. When people try to hedge about the simplicity of the truth, that infinite Principle manifest as harmonious action is all there is, with human doubts and denials, such a lack of sureness is itself ungodliness, which would claim to make the truth seem obscure and difficult. Whatever is not of God, of divine intelligence and its manifestation, is ungodliness which must be replaced with understanding of the actual aliveness of infinite Mind. One must, then, stop doubting and denying the present effectiveness of divine Principle in order to know that Christian Science is simple.

The truth may be stated in endlessly varied language, as Mrs. Eddy has shown in her works, and even when it is applied definitely, the freshness of the specific statement can be translated by the reader into terms of his own which will apply with the same vitality to his special problems, for absolute Principle is the same in every case. Because the simplicity which the divine Mind knows is infinite, it cannot be limited to any human concepts of what simplicity ought to be. Eventually all must see this in its divine wholeness, with no possibility of differences of opinion about it. As long as what one interprets as simplicity another interprets as complexity, the views of both are doubtless humanly circumscribed, and must be broadened by the persistent turning to the one Mind as the only source of wisdom.

For all the fact to be found in the one Mind is spiritual idea, and not any material concept. This is the point that many people do not grasp, especially when they ask, "How can I work out this problem?" or "What is the truth of this or that?" or "What does this Bible passage mean?" They may expect the answer to be a human explanation, whereas spiritual idea expressing infinite intelligence is the only answer that can satisfy, and replace any sense of limitation, whether of action or of understanding, with freedom. Action and understanding are, in the last analysis, one and the same, for the real action is in Mind, not in matter, and is understanding. Mind and its spiritual idea, being the all-inclusive reality of which any human sense of things is but counterfeit, must be the answer to every question.

Comprehending that Mind and its

idea, Principle and manifestation, divine intelligence and expression, are the sole actuality of true living, one loses nothing that is genuinely concrete but gains a broader sense of what constitutes the concrete and tangible in Spirit, not matter. If a man will but see that his real being expresses intelligence now, and that his every real experience is in Mind, happy and harmonious, he soon learns that what he must lose is merely illusion with all its perplexities. Instead of admitting that there ever has been something really wrong to be fought against, lost, or "thrown off," the student of Christian Science needs simply to accept the positive reality of Mind and its idea. The glad acceptance of this basic truth through all the course of one's reasoning is a foundation for the simple practice of Principle that heals. In simplicity and godly sincerity, then, each one can go forward and prove that through Christian Science he is master of all circumstances in proportion as he understands and demonstrates that the idea in Mind is the Christ to overcome any mortal error.

## When They Came to the Writing

It was near four o'clock in the afternoon. Eli was in the shop. His eldest and youngest sons were abroad. Catherine and her daughter had long been anxious about Gerard, and now they were gone a little way down the road, to see if by good luck he might be visible in the distance; and Giles was alone in the sitting-room, which I will sketch.

The Hollanders were always an original and leading people. They claim to have invented printing (wooden type), oil-painting, liberty, banking, gardening, etc. Above all, years before my tale, they invented cleanliness. So, while the English gentry, in velvet jerkins and chicken-toed shoes trod floors of stale rushes... this hosier's sitting-room at Tergou was floored with Dutch tiles, so highly glazed and constantly washed, that you could eat off them. There was one large window; the cross stone-work in the center of it was very massive, and stood in relief. The panes were very small and lozenge-shaped, and soldered to one another with strips of lead; the like you may see to this day in our rural cottages. The chairs were rude and primitive, all but the arm-chair, whose back, at right angles with its seat, was so high that the sitter's head stopped two feet short of the top. This chair was of oak, and carved at the summit.

"Let no one care for me," said a faint voice at the door, and in tottered Gerard... behold him the centre of an eager circle. First of all they must hear all about the prizes. Then Gerard told them he had been admitted to see the competitors' work, all laid out in an enormous hall before the judges pronounced. "Oh, mother! oh, Kate! when I saw the goldsmiths' work, I had liked to have fallen on the floor. I thought not all the goldsmiths on earth had so much gold, silver, jewels, and craft of design and facture..."

"But, Kate, when I came to the Blumens work from Ghent and Brugues, my heart sank. Mine was dirt by the side of it. For the first moment I could almost have cried; but I prayed for a better spirit, and presently I was able to enjoy them... those lovely works... those skilful, patient craftsmen, whom I own my masters. Well, the colored work was so beautiful I forgot all about the black and white. But next day, when all the other prizes had been given, they came to the writing, and whose name think you was called first?"

"Yours," said Kate.  
The others laughed her to scorn.  
"You may well laugh," said Gerard, "but for all that, Gerard Elissou of Tergou was the name the herald shouted. I stood stupid; they thrust me forward... I found myself kneeling on a cushion at the feet of the Duke. He said something to me, but I was so flustered I could not answer him. So then he put his hand to his side, and did not draw a glove and cut off my dull head, but gave me a gold medal, and there it is." There was a yell and almost a scramble. "And then he gave me fifteen great golden angels. I had seen one before, but I never handled one. Here they are."

"Oh, Gerard! Oh, Gerard!"  
"There is one for you, our eldest; and one for you, Sybrandt, and one for you, Little Mischief; and two for thee, Little Lily and one for myself, to buy colors and vellum; and nine for her that nursed us all, and risked the two crowns upon poor Gerard's hand."

The gold drew out their characters. Cornelius and Sybrandt clutched each his coin... Giles seized his and rolled it along the floor and gambolled after it. Kate sat down, and held out her little arms to Gerard with a heavenly gesture of love and tenderness; and the mother how cried out, "Leave kissing him, Kate; he is my son, not yours. Ah, Gerard! my boy! I have not loved you as you deserve."

Then Gerard threw himself on his knees beside her, and she flung her arms round him... "Good lad! good lad!" cried the hostess, with some emotion. "I must go and tell the neighbors. Lend me the medal, Gerard; I'll show it to my good friend Peter Buyskens; he is ever regaling me with how his son, Jorian was the tin mug a shooting at the butts."

"Ay, do, my man; and show Peter Buyskens one of the angels. Tell him there are fourteen more where that came from. Mind you bring it back!"

—The Cloister and the Hearth, Charles Reade.



"Mountain Hill [Quebec]," by Selden Dixie

## Quebec From the Citadel

As in Halifax, so in Quebec, the citadel crowns the highest height, affording from its walls the widest panorama of city, sea, and distant shores. What pyrotechnics have been witnessed by the old stronghold of the King's Bastion, dominating the street and stream far below, while the western sun rests a brief moment on the peak of a Laurentian hill, gilding steeples and dome in the town, and painting the Levis cliffs with a wealth of golden colour. What sights by night-light, when the eyes of the houses on the yonder heights shine like stars, when the fiery lamps on Little Champlain Street outline the sinuosities of that historic highway. The citadel commands, by day or night, such an expanse as Edinburgh exhibits from the Salisbury Crags, or Florence from the San Miniato Hill.

The same Pegasus that hauls one through the narrow thoroughfare of the old town will, for a corresponding fare, trot down Palace Hill, over the St. Charles Bridge, and thus on to the Beauport turnpike that stretches its long and narrow length up the hills that lead to Montmorency. The habitants, driving to or from market with their two-wheeled carts, are polite enough to return every passing salutation with Gallic interest. Milkmaids in poke bonnets, short skirts, and utility shoes, may spare a shy glance, and the children, as in the city, constitute themselves a committee of welcome. The very air is impregnated with good cheer and a fine spirit of camaraderie marks the worthy people of Beaurport.

The road cuts through a landscape of rich beauty. Old manor houses stand in dignified retirement far back from the dusty highway; big barns, flanked by little old-fashioned cottages, crowd closer to the street to raise nothing of the passing life; other homes, a degree more pretentious, and occupying a middle social position between the two extremes, put on airs with freshly-painted blue window frames against a background of unpainted or whitewashed walls. If it be haying time, the full blossomed clover exhales its richest perfume, the bluebells cuddle in the fence corners, the birds sing their chansons... The only really sober element in the landscape is the smallest of chapels, perched on a make-believe hill, with but two windows to a side and an entrance in keeping with its diminutive size—"Through the Heart of Canada," Frank Yeigh.

## An Orchestra of the East

"Towards five o'clock in the evening," Pierre Loti relates in "India," "as the burning sun has commenced to sink, quantities of musicians in zebu chariots arrive, almost stealthily. The Maharajah has lent me the orchestra from his palace for several hours."

"They come barefooted and noiselessly, entering my room with the velvet step of a cat; then these artists, who have fine delicate profiles, make ceremonious bows and seat

themselves on the ground. They wear little gilt turbans on their heads and diamonds in their ears, and are draped in the antique fashion with a piece of silk barred with gold, which is thrown over one shoulder so as to leave part of the chest and a metal-encircled arm free. Aromatic odours and scents of rose waters escape from their light clothing.

"They carry huge instruments with copper strings, like gigantic guitars or mandolines, whose curved handles end in monsters' heads. These guitars, which give out different tones, vary much amongst themselves, but they all have large bodies, whilst here and there along the neck hollow balloons, looking like fruit clustered round a stalk, are placed to increase their resonance; they are very old and precious, so withered that they have acquired great sonority; they are painted or gilt, or inlaid with ivory, and even their quaint appearance fills me with a sense of mystery, the mystery of India. The musicians smilingly show them to me; some are made to be stroked by the fingers; others to be played with a bow; others again are struck with a stick of pearl; and there is even one that is played by rolling a little ebony thing looking like a black egg over the strings. What refinements unknown to our Western musicians! There are tom-toms tuned to different pitches, and boy singers whose robes are of special richness. A printed programme prepared for this sole purpose is placed before me, in which the strange but melodious names of the musicians are all in twelve syllables.

"It is five o'clock, and all, to the number of about twenty-five, are seated in readiness on the carpet; the room is already filled with shadow, and punkas keep the air in motion with their slow and wearied movement. All the monster-headed guitars are in readiness, and the musicians are about to commence. What agonizing sounds most instruments of such a size produce, and what a clamor such tom-toms. I am all attention, prepared for much noise. Behind the musicians an arched door, leading to a white vestibule, remains open, and a golden ray from the setting sun falls on a group of red-turbaned soldiers of the Maharajah's army standing in the reddish glow, but the musicians themselves are plunged in vague shadow.

"Can the concert have commenced? From their grave and attentive attitudes, and the way in which they watch one another, it would appear so. But there is nothing to be heard. But yes; a hardly audible high note, like that of the prelude to 'Lohegrin,' which is then doubled, complicated, and transformed into a murmured rhythm, without growing any louder...

What a total surprise, this absurd complete music coming from such powerful instruments! One might have said the buzzing of a fly heard within the hollow of one's hand, or the brushing of the wings of a night-moth against the glass... Then a musician places a little steel thing in his mouth and rubs his cheek over it, so as to produce the murmurings of a fountain. One of the largest and most complicated guitars, that the player caresses with his hand as if he feared it, says 'Hou, hou' all the time on nearly the same notes, like and veiled cry of the screech owl; another instrument, which is muted,

makes a sound like that of the sea breaking on the shore; and there are hardly audible drumming played by the fingers on the edge of the tom-toms. Then suddenly come unexpected violences, furies that last for a couple of seconds, when the strings vibrate with full force, and the tom-toms struck in another way give out dull and heavy sounds like elephants walking over hollow ground, or mimic the rumblings of subterranean water, or the torrent that falls into an abyss. But this subsides quickly, and the nearly silent music continues.

"A young Brahman with beautiful eyes is seated cross-legged on the ground holding an instrument whose rude sharp contrasts with the delicate refinements of the others; it is made of common pottery, and has pebbles inside a sort of jar with a big opening in one of its smooth and swollen sides. "The sound which he draws from it varies according as he leaves the jar open, or stops the opening by pressing its mouth close to his body. He plays on it with marvellously nimble fingers and sometimes the sound is light, at others deep, occasionally hard and dry like the crackling of hail; then the pebbles are heard moving at the bottom.

"The elephants are here." Someone utters this phrase, thus breaking the charm that holds me a listener. What elephants? Oh, yes! I had forgotten—I had expressed a desire this morning to see the elephants caparisoned with palanquins on their backs in the Indian manner, and the order for their equipment had been graciously given to the Palace stables.

"The music ceases, for I must go outside to see the elephants. When I reach the threshold I find myself in the presence of three enormous beasts, waiting me and standing by the door, sharply defined in the brightness of the setting sun. Their heads face me, and at first I can only distinguish amongst their trappings the threatening ivory tusks, and the huge tusks of rose color veined with black, and the striped ears which keep up a perpetual and fan-like motion. Long green and red robes, colonnaded palanquins, necklaces of bells and head ornaments of gold embroidery that fall over the huge foreheads. Three superb animals... so gentle and tractable; they turn their intelligent little eyes towards me as they kneel down in order to allow me to mount if I should wish.

"A gracious twilight fills the room as I return to the music of beating wings and rustling insects."

Old Japan

If old Japan is to be found anywhere it is in Kyoto—in spite of its huge factory chimneys. In Tokio, complete European dress is common in the streets, but in Kyoto it is the exception. Tokio also wears boots, but Kyoto is noisy with patterns night and day. Not only are there countless shops in Kyoto given up to porcelain, carvings, screens, bronzes, old armor, and so forth, but no matter how trumpery the normal stock in trade of the other shops, a number of them have a little glass case—a shop within a shop, as it were—in which a few rare and ancient articles of beauty are kept. A great deal of Japan is expressed in this pretty custom.—E. V. Lucas.

## That Small Cleared Spot

What are the subjects, what are the class of books we are to read, in what order, with what connection, to what ultimate use or object? Even those who are resolved to read better books are embarrassed by a field of choice practically boundless. The longest life, the greatest industry, joined to the most powerful memory, would not suffice to make us profit from a hundredth part of the world of books before us. If the great Newton said that he seemed to have been all his life gathering a few shells on the shore, whilst a boundless ocean of truth still lay beyond and unknown to him, how much more to each of us must the sea of literature be a pathless immensity beyond our powers of vision or of reach—an immensity in which industry itself is useless without judgment, method, discipline; where it is of infinite importance what we can learn and remember, and of utterly no importance what we may have once looked at or heard of. Alas! the most of our reading leaves as little mark even in our own education as the foam that gathers round the keel of a passing boat! For myself, I am inclined to think the most useful help to reading is to know what we should not read, what we can keep out from that small cleared spot in the overgrown jungle of "information," the corner which we can call our ordered patch of fruit-bearing knowledge. The incessant accumulation of fresh books must hinder any real knowledge of the old; for the multiplicity of volumes become a bar upon our use of any. In literature especially does it hold—that we cannot see the wood for the trees.

Books are no more education than laws are virtue. Of all men, perhaps, the Book-lover needs most to be reminded that man's business here is to know for the sake of living, not to live for the sake of knowing.—Frederic Harrison.

## November Has Begun

... November has begun,  
Yet never shone the sun so fair as now  
While the sweet last-left dawns  
from the bough  
With spangles of the morning's storm  
drop down  
Because the startling shakes it, whistling what  
Once swallows sang. But I have not  
forgot  
That there is nothing, too, like March's  
sun.  
Like April's, or July's, or June's, or  
May's,  
Or January's or February's, great days:  
And August, September, October, and  
December  
Have equal days, all different from  
November.  
—Edward Thomas.

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U. S. A., TUESDAY, NOV. 15, 1921

## EDITORIALS

### It Is Well With the Child

THERE is no doubt that the pebble of Mr. Hughes has smitten the Goliath of armaments full in the forehead. Undershaft and Lazarus, to adopt the name with which the armor barons have been christened by Mr. Shaw, are no doubt busily engaged this week in digging themselves in. But the Undershaft-Lazarus line will be stormed, all in good time, as successfully as the Hindenburg line was stormed, though no doubt the resistance will be fierce. An agreement between the three principal naval powers, Andrew Undershaft is no doubt this morning explaining to Lazarus, does not constitute a disarmament millennium. Mr. Briand, enthusiastically appreciative of a move that does not concern him, has yet to be reckoned with in the matter of land forces, when Creusot threatens to kick the beam instead of Bethlehem or Elswick. Besides there is many a slip possible before the limitation cup reaches the international lip. Therefore, Undershaft and Lazarus take not only thought but hope for the morrow. A little disagreement among the nations, and who knows better how to impart this disarmament than Mr. Undershaft, unless it be Mr. Lazarus, and a new son of Anak may stride up and down before the factories of the arm-makers offering improved engines of slaughter to anybody with a quarrel on his hands, or a price in his pocket.

To put all this a little differently, it must not be forgotten that peace cannot be kept simply by agreements for the limitation of armaments. Peace can only be kept in proportion as the nations grow peaceable in their seats. This does not in any way detract from the colossalness of Mr. Harding's and Mr. Hughes' victory. It merely means that Sedan was followed by the Marne, and the Treaty of Frankfurt by the Treaty of Versailles. Therefore the wise man remembers that the 12th of November, of the present year, is only a milestone on the road to disarmament and that Undershaft and Lazarus are as fully aware of this as he is. Meanwhile the strength of the position lies in the supreme audacity, and superb diplomacy of the President and Mr. Hughes. Never since the day of Danton, it may be ventured, has so audacious a prelude been made to any political conference. The publicity, at the thought of which the chancelleries of the world trembled, has been handed to them in good measure pressed down and running over. And yet nobody, in the phrase of the monks of Rheims, is a penny the worse. On the contrary the air has been cleared and instead of suspicions, whisperings, and wise guessing, the whole world knows where it stands, knows that it is getting what it wants, and knows how to assist in securing its own aims.

Nobody in their senses ever imagined that proper publicity meant the public being admitted to the wranglings of international statesmanship across a table. That would mean merely the heightening of passions. Valuable publicity means a course just such as that so far planned by the American delegation. But to go about shouting that secret diplomacy is defunct because Mr. Hughes would have none of it on a specific occasion is to exhibit an ignorance of world politics which is positively ludicrous. Mr. Hughes was putting forward the proposals of the American delegation and he made them public, very wisely and as he had a perfect right to. But to imagine that this is to be taken for a precedent, in London or Paris, in Rome or Tokyo, is to be, to put it mildly, a trifle optimistic.

What is not the least optimistic is the realization of the value of the statesmanship manifested in Mr. Hughes' pronouncement. Mr. Hughes was faced with a double problem. He had to put forward a program devoid of international offense and at once reasonable and realizable. He succeeded in every one of these efforts. There is no possible excuse for any of the parties to the Conference taking offense at anything he said. He offered to the British, and it should be understood clearly that it is not the United Kingdom but the British Commonwealth which is a party to the Conference, exactly what Mr. Lloyd George had explained was the maximum of their aims. That is to say, naval equality with the United States. The absolute details and the figures which he appended to his offer are, of course, merely the compilation of one body of experts, and will be subject to the criticism of another body of experts. But there is no trouble to be looked for there. In those details an agreement can easily be reached. What Mr. Hughes proposed to the Conference was the very maximum of limitation the experts of the American Government thought it safe or wise to suggest.

The situation is naturally a little different in the case of Japan. It is unnecessary to set forth once more the policy of Japan in the Far East. But that policy demands the support of powerful naval and military services and Japan may or may not think that the limit of her necessities has been reached in Mr. Hughes' proposals. At the same time Japan can hardly deny that those proposals secure to her the status quo. And if she should seriously object to them, she would only deepen the suspicion of her intentions which is held in the circles least friendly to her. So far her delegates have indulged in nothing except words. Indeed the deluge of printed words which certain members of the delegations have given out is much more reasonable for its quantity than for its quality. Therefore the world waits for this morning, though it is at least doubtful that it will be gratified then with a full statement of the Japanese position.

What, however, may be seriously at stake, if Japan hesitates, is the Anglo-Japanese alliance. It is impossible that the British Commonwealth should support Japan in a policy of hesitation. A political campaign in England in support of Mr. Hughes' proposals would mean an overwhelming victory for those supporting them. The

liabilities of the country are so enormous that no government could succeed in inducing the voters to reject the policy of limitation and to embark on a policy of competition. Therefore in the unlikely event of Japan rejecting the proposals she would certainly be left isolated, and a policy of complete isolation is certainly not what Japan is contemplating at the present moment. Therefore it may be said to Mr. Hughes in the language of the Shunammite woman to Gehazi, It is well with the child.

### The Situation in India

WHEN the Ali brothers and Dr. Kitchlaw were sentenced a short time ago, at Karachi, to two years' imprisonment for sedition, official circles in London were clearly apprehensive as to the possible effect of these sentences on the great mass of public opinion in India. It was, however, fully recognized, at the time, that the incident was likely to bring to a head the whole question of non-cooperation, and this is now proving to be the case. Whatever else is to be said of Mr. Gandhi, he is certainly not lacking in resource, even if he does not always display much originality. Thus, when the date which he had set for the achievement of "swaraj" drew near, without any prospect of swaraj being attained, he solved the problem by the simple process of moving the date forward. According to his most recent announcement the end of the present year will now see the achievement of complete self-government in India. It is the same when any consideration is had of Mr. Gandhi's methods. No sooner has one scheme failed than another takes its place. A year ago he was urging all Indians to boycott the new Indian councils, to refuse to aid their establishment either by voting or by presenting themselves as candidates. At the same time, he was advocating a widespread system of non-cooperation among the educated Indians. They were to renounce any honors they might have received from the British Government; civil servants were to relinquish their posts; lawyers were to refuse to plead in the established courts, and a general boycott of schools and universities was to be declared. All these projects failed. The elections to the new councils proved an unqualified success, while little or no response was made by the educated classes to Mr. Gandhi's general appeal for non-cooperation.

Mr. Gandhi then turned himself from the educated Indians to the great uneducated mass of the people. Trading upon a growing reputation for sanctity and for those mysterious powers with which the Indian is all too ready to endow his leaders, Mr. Gandhi sought to wrest the Indian masses to his will. He appealed to the 50,000,000 "Untouchables" in the country by urging the abolition of caste, while insisting that the way back to the Golden Age lay in abolishing all the inventions of civilization. India, he declared in all seriousness, was to achieve swaraj through a boycott of foreign cloth and the setting up of the spinning wheel in every Indian home.

All these efforts having so far come to nothing, Mr. Gandhi has now outlined a new program, and is proposing to launch a campaign for "civil disobedience, including the non-payment of taxes." In doing this, Mr. Gandhi must, of course, be perfectly aware that he is sailing pretty close to the wind. It is, however, an open question whether the one thing at this moment he most desires is not his own arrest and even condemnation to a term of imprisonment. Official London, however, as has already been indicated, is not too well satisfied as to the wisdom of the sentences imposed upon the Ali brothers and other agitators. And it is practically certain that the authorities will abstain from taking any action against Mr. Gandhi as long as it is at all possible to do so. Nevertheless, the policy of the Government of India, as outlined recently by Lord Reading, is to tighten its grip on the whole situation, and protect the country from the pitiless onslaught of the interested agitator.

Meanwhile, there can be no question that the gravity of the situation is being greatly exaggerated abroad, especially in certain quarters in the United States. The wild stories that find publicity to the effect that at least 100,000 troops of the native Indian army are in open revolt have, of course, no semblance of foundation, any more than has the story that Irish and Australian forces stationed in India have deserted, presumably en masse. As a matter of fact, no such distinction as that insisted upon in these reports exists between Irish and English troops, while, at the present moment, an Irish regiment, the Leinsters, is taking a foremost part in the suppression of the Moplah rising. In regard to the Australian troops, it was recently officially stated that not one single Australian unit is at present in India.

The situation in the country, generally speaking, although difficult, is not unduly serious. Mr. Gandhi has failed, so far, in practically everything he has attempted, and there is no reason to suppose that he will succeed any better in the future.

### Italy and the Tourist

THE congress held recently in Rome, for the purpose of encouraging foreign tourist traffic, marked, in its way, another welcome effort toward rehabilitation. It is true that it was the custom, in the early days of the war, for certain Italian statesmen to speak slightly of the tourist traffic, and to express the hope that, after the war, Italy would have "more manufactories and fewer hotels." But Italy, in these days, would seem to be realizing afresh that in her natural beauty and her almost unrivaled historic interest she has a very valuable and very legitimate asset. The congress at Rome, moreover, appears to have recognized, with quite refreshing clarity, that she was not making the most of it. Thus, in analyzing the situation, Mr. Gallenga, one of the chief speakers, formulated a veritable indictment on the subject. He insisted that the three great deterrents to the tourist in Italy, at present, were: the state of public order, the shortcomings of the Italian railways, and the charges made at Italian hotels.

In regard to the first, Mr. Gallenga found, and evidently quite justly, that the situation was seriously exaggerated, especially abroad. There is, it is true, a great deal of unrest in Italy, as in other countries. The quarrels of the Fascisti and their Socialist adversaries are sometimes troublesome and, on rare occasions, even serious, whilst a sudden local railway strike may cause the tourist

considerable inconvenience. But that he need apprehend anything worse than inconvenience does not appear.

The conditions of railway traveling may be regarded as a far more reasonable deterrent. The rolling stock is inferior, and, owing to the practice of granting free passes to all manner of officials and relations of officials, the carriages are usually overcrowded. Then, the rates have enormously increased. A ticket from Florence to Rome, which used to cost 43 lire, now costs 139 lire, whilst, not only is there no free luggage, but the luggage rate has also been much increased. It is true that certain improvements on the railways have been recently effected. Thus, passport and luggage examination has been greatly simplified and an Italian visa is now good on any frontier for a year, while the "permit to leave the country," which involved two visits to the police and a photograph, has been abolished. Very much, however, still remains to be done, and must be done before Italy will regain her place of favor amongst the traveling world.

Then the hotel situation calls for attention even more than the railway situation. As Mr. Gallenga pointed out, the increase in the cost of living necessitated an increase in the hotel charges, but it is quite evident that the increase, in many cases, outruns all reason. There is, moreover, an undoubted tendency, where foreigners are concerned, to assume that a tremendously adverse exchange justifies all manner of extortionate charges. A general house cleaning amongst the hotels, carried out on the basis of service, and actuated by a desire to render the stay of the tourist as satisfactory as possible, would do much to help on the work of rehabilitation aimed at by the Rome congress.

### Theater Passes

IN a season when theatrical managers find it necessary to take uncommon thought for economies, it would seem to be in order to clean house of a number of ancient abuses that now have no reason for existence, other than tradition. The actors of many countries have succeeded at last in removing themselves from the onerous conditions of unpaid rehearsals extending over weeks and even months, and of numerous extra unpaid performances. These abuses were left over from the old days when acting as a profession was little better than vagabondage, and the manager was paternalistic in his relations with the little band that shared his gypsy fortunes. But with the coming of modern business methods into the theater the reason or excuse for this community of interest disappeared. The managers themselves, however, still permit archaic abuses to cling to the theater. Though they are gradually sweeping out the rubbish of bygone times, they have endured for an astonishingly long time the ancient abuse of the free-ticket privilege.

"Passes" are a sturdy survival of the old days, probably because they were once a firm part of the financial fabric of the theater. The old-time manager, with a troupe wandering from town to town, paid for things in cash only as a last resort. Always he tendered theater passes in payment for board and lodging, clothing, and any other commodity of service of which he was in need. The impersonator of Hamlet rarely wore such an aggrieved expression in the scene with the Queen in her chamber as he did when his tenders of passes were not accepted in lieu of cash.

Because many of the responsible men in theatrical management today were brought up on the pass system, they but slowly relinquish it, although the business conditions surrounding the theater have become greatly altered, and most of the ways of vagabondage have disappeared in favor of business methods on a par with those of the motor car industry. Therefore it must have been with something of surprise that many persons read the advertisements that recently appeared, in leading New York newspapers, to the effect that the management of a photoplay of extraordinary preliminary interests would decline to honor any applications for free seats for the opening or any performances during the engagement. Applications for not less than 700 pairs of free seats for the opening performance had been received and declined. Since, in the course of a season, there are numerous openings of just as much interest, one may easily understand how widespread is the demand for unpaid admission to the theater.

The numbers of free admissions indicated by these figures, taken in connection with other first nights, will afford some persons an explanation as to the overflowing houses that often greet the first performance of a play in a city, whereas succeeding performances draw perhaps half as many. It may explain, too, why so many persons find themselves unable to get into theaters on first nights, although ready to pay for seats that scores and perhaps hundreds of others are occupying without payment. Managers are often able to forecast rather shrewdly the probable extent of the window sale and to distribute free admissions accordingly, with the result that the house will be full on the first night. But they sometimes underestimate the demand, or a rival opening may be deferred, with the result that a grievous avalanche of "real money" is turned away.

This has happened so often that some of the younger managers, less tenacious than their seniors of the traditions, have gradually sought to curtail the theater pass abuse. Some have gone so far as to discourage unpaid admission of players by every means they can think of without open and noisy refusal. In this, perhaps, they are going rather far at present, for it is a real benefit to the player to see others act, and often, when out of engagements, the more obscure members of the profession are unable to spare money to buy tickets. Until all passes are eliminated, it would seem that deserving players should retain their ancient perquisite.

On the whole, however, it is only right that free theater admissions should eventually be abolished. No business can make itself sound on the basis of giving without charge, to a part of the community, commodities for which the rest of the public is charged a good round price. Nor does the practice, in some quarters, of selling part of the tickets at cut rates in a cellar around the corner seem an equitable way of doing business. Why should not the public, which gradually finds

out about these things, decide that the cut-rate price is all that anyone should pay?

Let each of the various sittings in the house have its fixed graded price, and let that price be adhered to in the name of equity. Also, in fairness to all, allow none of the public in without payment. This done, the managers might find it possible to lower their ticket prices, which are admittedly too high. Not that many of the old occupants of free seats will attend, for it is an axiom in the profession that, once having entered a theater without payment, there are few persons who will ever again pay money to see a play. But a large number of people who are now kept at home by the high prices might attend if there were a considerable reduction in the present cost of playgoing.

### Editorial Notes

IT MAY be, as some of the Republican leaders in the United States Congress have reluctantly admitted, that the recent elections in eastern states show a trend of voters away from the Republican Party. Still, the trend is certainly not alarming, as yet. Its corrective is likely to be found in a revision of the taxation laws that will meet the popular wishes. And just here the optimists, in Congress, find their own special hope in the Arms Conference. If, they say, the taxes must be reduced, success with the Arms Conference will accrue to the credit of the Republicans, and will also make it possible for them to effect the desired reduction in taxes. This makes a good deal of a party matter of the great meetings at Washington, but if they succeed, nobody will begrudge the party leaders whatever satisfaction they may get out of it.

TESTIMONY, which the defendants are said to have failed to refute, was introduced in a California court, the other day, to the effect that agents of the Industrial Workers of the World, at a meeting in Oakland as recently as July 26 of the present year, proposed the overthrow of the American Government and the substitution of an industrial republic modeled on the lines of the Soviet Government of Russia. Witnesses at the trial testified to acts of violence and sabotage charged against members of the organization, as reprisals against manufacturers and farmers who had interfered with their plans for carrying on their campaign. Damage estimated at more than \$1,000,000 was ascribed to the defendants and their co-conspirators. After a while the fact may be decided that the American people should call a special disarmament conference, with the agenda arranged for the definite consideration of means to prevent, within the borders of the United States, such acts of disloyal and destructive warfare. It should be sufficient if the direct-actionists are permitted to provide always for defense, and the time surely has come when they should be denied the privilege of engaging uninterruptedly in offensive war upon the government.

A DELVER in the musty files of The Princetonian, published at Princeton University in 1877, announces the interesting discovery that former President Woodrow Wilson was one of the conductors of a "colyum" in that ambitious recorder of campus activities. His name appears in the list of editors as "T. W. Wilson '79," and there are furnished several excerpts from the "colyum" which are circumstantially attributed to the student who was later to become president of the university, Governor of his State, and President of the United States. There is, in the paragraphs, an indication of a somewhat caustic sarcasm, possibly a two-edged humor easily translated by those who understood the references and the personal allusions, but the distance is almost too great between then and the present to justify their reproduction, except as they may be interesting as a matter of news. The author of the famous fourteen points succeeded in making somewhat difficult the deciphering of his 1877 points in the light of present-day sophistication.

MME. NELLIE MELBA and Lord Northcliffe are behind the proposal for an exhibition in London of representative Australian pictures and statuary. With such sponsors, and with the enthusiastic cooperation of such Australian artists as Arthur Streeton, the success of an exhibition of this kind should be assured. It will give young painters an excellent opportunity of measuring themselves from the international standpoint, and it will show London the interesting developments of Australian art, isolated by distance from old-world influences and penalized by the high customs duty on imported masterpieces. Those responsible for the project may well consider the advantages of a further exhibition in New York or some other American center.

INCONSISTENCIES are only too apparent in such methods as have been employed in recent years for developing freight traffic on the rivers of the Mississippi Valley. One of the most glaring, however, is the inconsistency of developing a profitable barge and steamer traffic on the Mississippi, from St. Louis to New Orleans, and on the Ohio between Pittsburgh and Cincinnati, and then leaving the entire length of the Ohio between Cincinnati and its confluence with the Mississippi at Cairo to go without special development. One might imagine that a proper channel, enabling traffic to move from the upper Ohio to the Mississippi at all stages of the water, would be insisted upon. No doubt it will come in time. It is too important a link in the river system now developing to be left unattended much longer.

ONCE Lemberg and now Lwow—not so difficult to pronounce as it looks, if you think of aloof. But aloof Lwow certainly is not, except that it is credited with a quiet distinction of its own. It has been said that of all the ladies of Poland, and therefore of Lwow, the most charming are the old-fashioned ladies with dresses of no particular style. A visitor going from Cracow to Zakopane, when asked what she thought of the peasants of the countryside, replied that she could only think of her aunts in Suffolk, to whom they bore a remarkable likeness. Particularly was this so in their way of holding themselves, which was so aristocratic that she was almost afraid of a rebuke at her unladylike conduct in hanging out of the car window to watch them.